WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
Opposite: COX & Co.
and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

WELLINGTON CYCLE AND MOTOR Co.
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and
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BREL.

VOL. IX NO. 215 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1921. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date on the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly	„ 16	„ 18
Quarterly	„ 8	„ 9
Monthly	„ 3	„ 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

(Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappy.)
Incorporated in Holland.
Established by Royal Charter, 1824.

BOMBAY—Branch: Hornby House, Hornby Road.

FULLY PAID-UP CAPITAL f. 80,000,000 equal £6,666,663.

RESERVE FUNDS f. 425,513,284 equal £3,542,774.

Head-Office at Amsterdam (Holland).

Agencies at Rotterdam and the Hague.

Head-Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies.	Palembang
Bandjermasin	Pekalongan
Bandoeng	Pontianak
Cheribon	Semarang
Djodja	Sourabayas
Djember	Solo
Kota Radja	Tebing Tinggi (Do)
Langsa	Tegal
Macassar	Telok Betong
Malang	Tjilatjap
Pakalongan	Weltervredon

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
China:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
Japan:—Kobe.
British India:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon
London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Bombay: Interest allowed on Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000; if the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

The Bombay Branch of the Netherlands Trading Society issues Letters of Credit grants drafts on the above Agencies, the principal continental places. South Africa-America and Australia, buys and receives for collections. Bills of Exchange and undertakes general banking business.

L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.)

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamers	Commander,	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Hatsuno Maru	M. Furuhashi	3995	28thOct.	14th Nov,
Yone Maru	N. Wada	5622	17th Nov.	22nd Nov.
Akita Maru	S Ochia	3817	13th Nov.	25th Nov
Wakasa Maru	B Tsuda	6074	23rd Nov	5th Dec.
Genoa Maru	Y Yuhi	6791	8th Dec	20th Dec

For freight and passage apply to Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

AND O SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer	Tons.
1921.		
12th November	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
19th „	DEVANHA	8,092
26th „	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
3rd December	MACEDONIA ..	10,512
10th „	CALEDONIA ..	7,572
17th „	MOREA	10,890
24th „	MANTUA*	10,902
31st „	PLASSY	7,346
1922		
7th January	CHINA	7,952
14th „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	11,430
21st „	NALDERA*	15,825
28th „	CALEDONIA	7,572
4th February	EGYPT + ...	7,941
11th „	DELTA	8,097
18th „	MACEDONIA	10,512
25th „	MOREA	10,890

NARKUNDA, MANTUA, NALDERA } *Through steamers from Australia.

EGYPT + Through steamer from China

P. AND O MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

1921. About		
4th November	MANDALA ..	8,246
18th „	NEVASA ..	9,071
11th December	NEURALIA ..	9,082
25th „	MERKARA ..	8,285

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamer	
1921		
18th November	NALDERA	Calling at Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.
30th December	MALWA	
1922		
27th January	NARKUNDA	Do. do.
24th February	MANTUA	

SAILING TO COLOMBO AND CHINA.

About		
18th November	DUNERA..	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
11th Nov ..	BARPEVA..	Karachi&P.Gulfports
11th „ ..	LINGA ..	Karachi direct.
13th „ ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi and Persian Gulf ports.
14th „ ..	LHASA ..	KarachiviaKathiawar ports.
16th „ ..	KARAPARA	East and SouthAfrica ports via Murgcmu

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE, & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD., AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Remarks.
Canadian Transmissions	—	In Oct.	For San Francisco Seattle and Vancouver.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 168.
Telephone No. 1339.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Capt.	Arrival.	Deptre.
KASADO MARU	N. Yanagi ..	30th Oct.	10th Nov.
MALAY MARU	Y. Saite ..	22nd Nov.	4th Dec.
SAIGON MARU	M. Sate ..	30th Nov	12th Dec.
INDUS MARU	G. Matsuzaki.	9th Dec.	21st Dec.

For Freight and passages, etc. Apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE:
BANK STREET.
BRANCHES.

BYCULLA—Opposite Parsi Statue.
MANDVI—Abdul Rehman Street.
SANDHURST ROAD—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is alloed to the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
13 Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpu	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yiculo
Hongkew	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

G. E. LYND,
Agent.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	62,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	40,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	8,996,820

DIRECTORS:

1. Seth Mangaldas G. Parekh, M.L.A.
2. Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakordas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. Hormasji Manekji Mehta, Esq.
4. Seth Shoorji Vallabhdas.
5. S. F. Mulla, Esq.
6. Manubhai Rangildas, Esq.
7. Seth Chamanlal G. Parekh.
8. Seth Jesinghbhai Ujamshi.
9. Seth Jivanlal Girdharlal.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Local Sub-Branch—Station Branch.

Bombay Branch.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 special arrangements are to be made.

DEPOSITS for long and short periods are received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed 4 per cent.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

For further information and rules of business apply to the Bank's Manager in charge of the Bombay Branch. Mr. Tricumlal N. Mody. No. 50-52. Churchgate Street.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam Anchor Brand Buckets, etc., etc., are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.—

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppo. Police Chowkie, Null Bazar.
Bombay No.

INSURANCE.

IF YOU WANT A POLICY

FREE OF VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS & RESTRICTIONS FROM A COMPANY.

who deals with claims PROMPTLY & EQUITABLY WRITE

BRITISH INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.,

FIRE MARINE,
MOTOR & ACCIDENT
INSURANCES

A. V. KEITH, Manager Accident Department. GEO. BROWN General Manage

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

TOTAL FUNDS .. .. Rs. 1,76,00,000

LOW PREMIUMS
LIBERAL CONDITIONS
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES

Prospectus and all information may be obtained from Head Office, BOMBAY.

ALLUM BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

LIFE POLICIES OF THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LAHORE.

The Oldest Purely Indian Life Office Rendered more useful by the introduction of the most upto date Special Benefit of Automatic System of Revival of Policies.

Please write for full particulars to:—

LALCHAND SARNA	MANAGER,
Asstt. Secretary	B. I. Co. Ltd.
B. I. Co. Ltd.	Head Office,
POONA CITY.	LAHORE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security, Lowest Rates of Premium in India, Liberal Policy Terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P. BANERJEA,
Secretary

RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P., Berar and C. I.
202, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Govt. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 3,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Chief of Agents,	or The Secretary
D. SEN & Co.,	209, Bow Bazar
1, Chowringhee,	Street, Calcutta
Calcutta.	

Agency Applications Invited.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LTD.

(PANDIT, KAZI & Co.,)

SUNDRY EXPORT & IMPORT DEPARTMENT.

Sole Agents for the famous "Kronex" Rubber Soles and Heals and various specialities Importers of High class Suit case and Trunk Fittings and Leather.

Particulars on application. Trade only.

Telegrams "FASTKIP" Post Box No. 403, BOMBAY.

Offices:—Krishna Building, Hornby Rd., (Near Empire Cinema.)

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

SIR D. J. TATA, KT., CHAIRMAN.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	20,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „	11,86,84,250
PAID-UP „	1,18,68,425

The Company is transacting FIRE, MARINE, TRANSIT, CONSEQUENTIAL LOSS, EARTHQUAKE, RIOT & CIVIL COMMOTION, BAGGAGE MOTOR CAR & ALL RISKS INSURANCE.

Enquiries regarding the above, as well as OTHER CLASSES OF CONTINGENCY INSURANCE, should be addressed to the HEAD OFFICE of the Company, WALLACE STREET, FORT.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

CALCUTTA, Tata Sons Ltd.
KARACHI, Jamshed N. B. Mehta.
MADRAS, J. W. Waddell, Branch Manager.
RANGOON, R. D. Tata and Co., Ld. and The London-Rangoon Trading Co., Ltd.
COLOMBO, Henderson and Co., and H. L. deMel and Co.
NEW YORK, Sumner Ballard, U. S. A. Manager.
LONDON { Sedgwick Collins (Agencies) Ltd / Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd. (Marine underwriters.)
SINGAPORE, Malcolm Beranger and Co., Ltd.
PENANG, Behr and Co., and Durege and Thomas, Ltd.
IPOH (Perak), Labrooy Bros.
SOURABAYA (Java), The London-Rangoon Trading Co., (Java), Ltd.
MEDAN (Sumatra), Behr and Co.
BANGKOK (Siam), Malcolm Beranger.
KAMPALA, Narandas Rajaram and Co.
ZANZIBAR, Alli and Abdul Rasul.

R. J. DUFF,
General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 6|7, Clive St., Calcutta.

The National Indian LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD.

Incorporated in India 1907

MARTIN & CO
Managing Agents

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity of your policy if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIMALDAS,
Branch Secretary.
Bunder Road, Karachi.

C. N. MADHAVA RAO,
Acting Branch Secretary,
Lipton's Building,
39, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent.
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
Resident Manager, Calcutta.

REMEMBER

"Inkotine Inks"

Are the recognised Standard Inks of India.

Brightness Permanency

NON-corrosiveness Guaranteed

G. S. RANADE & CO.

BOMBAY, No. 4.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO. LTD.

24, Churchgate Street, Fort,
2nd Floor.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 respectively. Terms on application.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay Branch,
42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

188, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOT POLISH, RAZORS, HOSE, BRUSHES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned the following:—

4 cases boot polish by Day and Martin.
1 case containing about 95 doz. saxe wool 1/2 hose of assorted colours.
1 case containing about 70 doz. Razors. Mark. 4076 M. A. W.
1 case containing about 1152 pieces, faultless toilet brushes Mark. 4055 M. A. W.
31 cases of glass.
About 700 pairs of ladies satin shoes of assorted colours.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On MONDAY, the 14th day of November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholker Road, very valuable and handsome teak and black wood household furniture, solid black-wood open carved furniture, old China vases and jars, rich table ornaments, rich glass crockery, and silver ware large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, mirror sale board, and dumb-waitery rich Persian and Brussels carpets, rich oil paintings, water colours and engravings, drawing room chester field sofast chairs, fancy cabinet one sweet tone semi grand piano in perfect order electric table and hall lamps, single and double English bedsteads, almyrah, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, clothes and gown presses, writing tables, glass door book cases, easy chairs, teapoys, meat safe, ice box hat stand, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

The property of C. F. Stevens, Esq., Architect and Surveyor.

Property of another gentleman. One six seater- "Charron" Landaulet (French car) 4-cylinder in good running order and excellent condition.

Catalogues are published and property on view.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 12th instant, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods one iron safe on stand, etc.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis in good order.
1 grey Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 bay waler horse.
Property of an European gentleman.
1 English vis-a-vis in excellent state.
1 handsome strong shigram.
Property of a gentlemen proceeding home. One handsome strong English built rubber tyred Landau.
One rubber tyred English built canoe-shape victoria.
One rubber tyred English built square Victoria.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAMJI HUSSAJI STREET, OTHERWISE CALLED KHOJA MOHOLLA.

Pursuant to the Consent Order dated the 4th day of October ,1920, made by the High Court in Suit No. 1943 of 1920 (Hassanally Gulamhoosein Mancckbhai Cassum vs. Abdullala Manockbai Cassum, and under instruction from Mr. Abdulla Manockbai Cassum, the proving executor of the Will of the late Manockbhai Cassum, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, the following property on the premises on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances situate at Shamji Hussaji Street, in Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under No. 29 but now under Ward No. 1646, Street No. 194-96 Samuel Street and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1029, New No. 6760, Old Survey No. 275 and New Survey No. 2855, containing by admeasurement one hundred and thirty-four and four-ninths square yards, be the same little more or less and bounded as following, that is to say, on or towards the East by Shamji Hussaji Street, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage, on the other side of which is the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, on or towards the North by the house of Gangjee Sayance and on or towards the South by the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy and which said premises are situate within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs Ardeshir Hormosji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RAJAS, PRINCES AND CAPITALISTS.

Auction sale of very valuable Building plots at Nepean Sea Road, touching the sea next to "Bee Hive".

Under instructions from Messrs Mulla and Mulla, attorneys for the vendors Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on SUNDAY, the 20th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following very valuable Building plot.

PLOT NO. 1.—A beautiful building plot fronting the Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1633 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO 2.—A choice building plot abutting on Nepean Sea Road having a frontage of about 80 feet and containing an area of about 1571 square yards of free hold tenure.

PLOT NO. 3. A most beautiful and choicest plot quite touching the sea commanding excellent view containing an area of about 2,533 square yards of leasehold land.

The above plots will either be sold in one or separate lots to suit the requirements of intending bidders.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver in suit No. 969 of 1921 (J. J. S. De Souza and ors. vs. Miguel Vincent, son of S. De Souza and ors.), and in pursuance of the order of the Court in the above suit dated 22nd September, 1921), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on Friday, the 25th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which the Church of Nassa Senhora De Esperance are the Fazandars together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Cavel, Gaiwady, containing by admeasurement one hundred and fifty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Old Survey No. 252 and New Survey No. 199 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 3818 and Street No. 150 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage partly belonging to the hereditaments intended to be hereby granted and partly belonging to the house of Edalji Sorabji, on or towards the South by Cavel Street, on or towards the West by the property of Ramji Mangesh and Balaji Dewji and on or towards the East by the passage leading from Gaiwady Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Surveyor and Co., Attorneys for N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 11th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Cargoes of the Bombay Port Trust Docks.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1875, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks, Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th November, 1921, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 1 Shed, the following goods:—

Cotton rope, electric apparatus, earthenware, empty cases, rice, wireless apparatus, ingots, iron, tobacco, mattings, sample, fish, liquor, machinery, wine, empty drums, steel bars, acid, iron pipe, trap bands, bobbins, cement, preserve, personal effects, cylinder, cotton sulphur.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT SURPLUS STORES, SUCH AS

Leather goods: Bags: Chemicals: Tarred Rope: Manilla Rope: Knives: Forks: Spoons: Spikes Iron: Shoes Iron: Felt Pads: Baskets for Mineral W. B. Wooden stretchers handles: Poles Telegraphs: Parts of Transportcarts wooden etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by Public Auction oa FRIDAY, 11th November 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Hajee Bunder, Sewri, the above mentioned stores.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required in cash on the goods being knocked down and the balance must be paid and the goods removed within 14 days failing which the goods will be sold off on account and at the risk of the purchasers without giving them any notice.

AUCTION SALE of Sheets Canvas and Sheets Rations, Chin Straps, Pugs Red, Great Coats, Kit Bags, Bags Canvas, Cap Comforters, Holdalls, Towels, Cardigan Jackets, Jerseys, Blankets, Mittens Various Socks, Khaki Tape ½ 110,000, Shoes, Flannel, Shirts, Cotton, Jackets, Trousers Woolen, Frocks, Overalls for Orderlies and full sleeves.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 12th November, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Surplus Government Stores Depot in Barrack Masters' Office, opposite Colaba Old Station, the above mentioned Goods.

Cash will be required at the time of knocking down the lots to the buyers and the goods must be removed immediately, after the sale is over.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th November, 1921.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway List.

AUCTION SALE OF 151 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

IN THE ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
of
The High Court of Bombay.
Suit No. 1792 of 1921.

Hukmichand Rambhagat ..... Plaintiffs
vs.
Gangadhar Bodhulal ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Order made by the Honourable Mr. Justice Kanga in the above suit on the 7th day of November, 1921, and under instructions from the plaintiffs, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 11th instant, at 5 p.m. (S. T., at Cotton Green, Colaba.

151 bales Bengal cotton.

The above bales are lying in Krishna No. 4 Godown of Seth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Colaba and can be inspected at any time by the intending purchasers on application to the plaintiffs.

AUCTION SALE OF 25 TONS GROUND NUT OIL.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 11th instant at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the corner of Dubra Gully, Mandvi, by order of Messrs. Raghvaya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the concerned and on account and at the risk of Haji Ali Haji Abdul Succar.

25 tons ground nut oil September shipment.

The above goods are lying in the godown of the Tata Oil Mill at New Road.

MEHTA AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th November, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 16 Apollo Street Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

SALE OF LAND AT KHARI NEAR DANDA IN BANDRA.

By order of Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Zuran Gowria, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th November, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on site at Bandra, the land of said deceased, situate at Khari near Danda in Bandra bearing Survey No. 128 pot 7 and 9 area 10 3/4 gunthas and assessed Rs. 2-12-0

P.S.—Intending purchasers to see Messrs. Thomas Damao Gowria of Khari who will point out the land.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE CURIOS BUYERS.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE OF THE DECEASED, OLD CHINAWARE

By the order of H. C. F. Mitchell, Esqr., Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay, and Administrator of the deceased, A. M. Jacob property, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, 15th November, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Room, Apollo Street, No. 16, Fort, the following:—

Old China jars, vases, plates, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

By the order of Messrs. P. Gokaldas and Co and on account and risk of Messrs. B. Meneckshaw and Co., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY the 15th November 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their room No. 16, Apollo Street, the following:—

2 cases each of 3 dozens bentwood chairs.

Deposit of 25 per cent required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 11th November, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Madows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 11th November, 1921, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of Mr. Jugalkisher Narandas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, Shamirmal Rothra of Calcutta:—

1 packet diamonds about rati 119, Indian cut.

By order of Mr. Jugalkisher Narandas and on account and at risk of the mortgagors:—

1 pair bracelets, set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds, pearls and rubies, emeralds, diamonds, emeralds rubies and cats-eye rings and Marquis rings, diamonds, pearls and emeralds pendants, diamonds and pearls broaches, diamonds and emeralds necklace, and such other diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds set jewellery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 11th November, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS

ONE WEEK MORE. ONE WEEK MORE.

THE

MAJESTIC CINEMA

GIRGAON TRAM TERMINUS

SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN
SUREKHA-HARAN

A MYTHOLOGICAL MARVEL.

The story has a direct appeal to every Hindu being drawn from the great epic of Mahabharat. It has an enchanting plot with a grip from start to finish. Shakuni's game to bring about a marriage between Surekha and Laxman the son of Duryodhan, Shree Krishna's counter game to thwart Shakuni and to unite Surekha with Abhimanyuis vividly portrayed.

Brilliant Photography.
Miracalous Maya Bazar.
Shows at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
POPULAR PRICES
Our Coming Attraction

MIRABAI

The immortal Devotee of Shree Krishna.

AN INDIAN FILM

for the Public Holiday To-day Ekadashi!

Messrs K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce that at Special behests of the patrons of their

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

they are Screening to-day--just for one day

"SANT TUKARAM"

(6 Reels-6000 feet)

the immortal devotee of Shree Krishna.

A Soul-stirring devotional episode from time-honoured Indian Mythology.

Come and see this unique Master-achievement of Swadeshi Film-work Mind you-you lose the chance to-morrow!

A Comedy in the Programme

Five Shows To-day; 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S T.)

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

FOR THE LAST TIME TO-DAY!

Messrs K. D and Brothers present a roaring Photo-drama of feminine Foibles

A Paramount Picture

"Oh, You Women!"

Starring Ernest Truex and Louise Huff
5 Reels—5,000 feet.

DON'T BE A "HE-WOMAN!"

What Sort of Women do Men Like Most?

Are you an "Old-fashioned woman" who would like to know, or a "New-fashioned woman" who doesn't care a whoop?

"Oh, You Women!"

A Comedy in the Programme

Four Shows To-day at: 5. 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West End Cinema

(New Churney Road)

AMUSEMENTS

THE EXCELSIOR

The BANDMAN OPERA Co 1921

in all the latest London Musical Comedy and Comic opera successes

To-day Friday Nov. 11th at 9-30 p. m.

Final Performance this season

"WHO'S HOOPER"

The great Adelphi success founded on Sir Arthur Pinero's Farce. "In Chancery."

Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p m. After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p. m.

"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"
"FULL OF PEP"

Featuring the Dynamic Star

HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON
HALE HAMILTON

A Rollicking Adventure of a Dare-Devil American.

Don't miss the Excelsior Pictures They are just as good as the Best shown in Bombay.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

THE FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG THINGS

Bombay's Own Favourite Actor

MATHESON LANG

in his Wonderful London Play

"CARNIVAL"

FIRST BRITISH SUPER PRODUCTION

"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"
"CARNIVAL"

Photo-play in seven Reels.

Produced from the Great Stage Success from the

NEW THEATRE LONDON

Featuring

MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
MATHESON LANG
HILDA BAYLEY

(in their Original Parts)

SEE

MATHESON LANG'S WONDERFUL PERFORMANCE OF A MODERN "OTHELLO"

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10, p, m

Vivid Stirring Drama

A colorful photoplay of Mysterious Egypt.

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

Sparkling with Brilliant Settings.

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

Vibrate with Lightning action.

"THE LURE OF EGYPT"

A Romance to hold you prisoner in its spell.

And a First Rate Comedy.

"SAVE YOUR MONEY."

Commencing To-morrow Saturday 12th Nov at the Palatial Picture House, the

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road)

Messrs. K. D, and Brothers present The greatest literary gem in French Literature.

'Les Miserables"

By Victor Hugo.

All the ten parts complete, featuring the greatest emotional actor on the Screen

William Farnum

GLOBE CINEMA

(Sandhurst Road).

Commencing from Saturday 19th Nov.

Messrs K. D. and Brothers will present their new, thundering, powerful, Sensational Serial

"TIGER BAND"

Please watch for furthur particulars

IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS VISIT!

HERE'S A CINEMA FEAST GALORE; THE PICK OF SUPER-PRODUCTIONS —AND THAT TOO BY THE CARTLOAD!

A Feast of the Movies!

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers are glad to announce the following Daily Change of Programme at the

West-End Cinema

From 12 to Nov. to 25th Nov.
ONE PICTURE EVERY DAY!

PROGRAMME:

Saturday 12th November
"WHIP"
"WHIP"
"WHIP"

Sunday 13th November
"MIRACLE MAN"
"MIRACLE MAN"
"MIRACLE MAN"

Monday 14th November
"RED LANTERN"
"RED LANTERN"
"RED LANTERN"

Tuesday 15th November
"GIRL OF THE SEA"
"GIRL OF THE SEA"
"GIRL OF THE SEA"

Wednesday 16th November
"MALE AND FEMALE"
"MALE AND FEMALE"
"MALE AND FEMALE"

Thursday 17th November
"WOMAN"
"WOMAN"
"WOMAN"

Friday 18th November
"SALOME"
"SALOME"
"SALOME"

Saturday 19th November
"CLEOPATRA"
"CLEOPATRA"
"CLEOPATRA"

Sunday 20th November
"GENTLEMAN RIDER"
"GENTLEMAN RIDER"
"GENTLEMAN RIDER"

Monday 21st November
"DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
"DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
"DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"

Tuesday 22nd November
'WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?'
'WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?'
'WHY CHANGE YOUR WIFE?'

Wednesday 23rd November
"DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"
"DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"
"DON'T CHANGE YOUR HUSBAND"

Thursday 24th November
"LES MISERABLES"
"LES MISERABLES"
"LES MISERABLE"

Friday 25th November
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
"ALADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"
"ALLADIN AND THE WONDERFUL LAMP"

AT THE

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road.)

AMUSEMENTS

COMING! COMING!!

SHELLAR'S ROYAL CIRCUS

100 Animals!
25 Artistes!

BORI BUNDER—MAIDAN

Watch the Opening Day.

The Salvation Army.

Lieut. COMMISSIONER AND MRS. HORSKINS

who are appointed to take charge of S. A. operations in

WESTERN INDIA

Will arrive in Bombay by s. s. "Calypso" in Company with about

120 SALVATION ARMY OFFICERS

ON FRIDAY, NOV. 11,

It has been arranged for a Special welcome Service to be held in the

AMERICAN MARATHI MISSION CHURCH

New Nagpada Road, Near the Parsee Statue. BYCULLA

at 6-30 p. m.

THE HON. SIR N. G. CHANDAVARKAR will Preside

The meeting will be addressed by

COMMISSIONER A. R. Blowers. (SUKH SINGH),
LIEUT. COMMISSIONER HOE (HINA SINGH)
COLONEL AND MRS. MILNER
COLONEL EWENS (JAYA VEERA)

and others

ADMISSION FEE

All are heartily invited.

She was forced to make a choiceb awe e two bitter evils, either meaning a life o ignominy.

PAID IN ADVANCE

FEATURING
DOROTHY PHILLIPS
Universal Jewel.

Abhorring Gold Dust Barker, the proprietor, Joan chooses the crowd and offers herself in marriage to the highest bidder. And she is won by Jim Blood, the Cur, so-called because he is despised by his associates as a drunken brute but his heart is as pure as gold.

An absorbing tale of Canadian North-west.

Shows at 5-15, 7, 8 45, and 10-30.
Popular Prices.

THE

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

BELLASIS ROAD
A FEW PACES FROM THE PARSI STATUE
BOMBAY.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

A PATHE MASTER-PIECE DRAMA
DIAMONDS OR HEARTS
SEE
"THE EMPIRE OF DIAMONDS"

A Surprise Romance that carries you away by its Beauty, Wonder and Drama, you will be lifted from your seat when you see a man, hanging from of the revolving wings of a Wind Mill, make a sensational escape through the leaping flames, you will be awe-struck at the inside of the gorgeous gambling salon at MONTE CARLO, shown for the first time in any photo-drama.

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
NEXT WEEK
RUTH ROLAND
IN
"THE AVENGING ARROW"
The kind of thrills you'll talk and talk about
TIME
Daily 7, 8-45 & 10.30 p. m.
Saturday & Bank Holiday at 5 p. m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

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SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—TURNERS for Iron Foundry. Apply to KERRAWALLA FOUNDRY, Kalachowkee Road, Parel.
A R1934

WANTED—A reliable Gujerati speaking CLERK to do share business for a gentleman Persons only with experience need apply. Apply stating salary to Box No. 7406, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1945

NAVY BLUE SOCKS, very pretty and soft at Rs. 7-8 a doz. post Free. Agents wanted:—NARAYANA & Co., Meston Road, Cawnpore.
R1891

WANTED—A GUJERATI knowing GRADUATE for a local High School. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to Box No. 7413, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1935

WANTED—A GRADUATE as family teacher to train children of a respectable family outside Bombay. Lodging, boarding free. See personally (before 10 a.m. and after 5 p.m.) Mr. M. H. ZAVERI, Mathuradas Building, Vithaldas Road, Princess Street.
A R1930

WANTED—A temporary LECTURER on Commercial Geography for the Government Commercial Institute, Calcutta, on Rs. 325 per month. Applications stating qualifications and experience should reach the PRINCIPAL, on or before the 18th November, 1921.
A C11293

WANTED—A passed SUBOVERSEER with experience, of building work and able to make accurate surveys and take correct levels, and prepare neat plans and drawings. Apply stating terms sharp to THE RESIDENT ENGINEER, Dar-ul-Uloom, Buildings, Panchgani.
A R1890

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE for the Gujerat Mahila Pathshala (College for Women), Khadia, Ahmedabad. Knowledge of Gujarati essential. Please stating qualifications, references, minimum remuneration expected, etc., to the PRINCIPAL.
A R1933

WANTED.—An experienced qualified MIDWIFE (preferably Hindu) acquainted with compounding work for maternity work in a private dispensary for Bhatia Community at Tatta District Karachi. Pay according to qualifications. Apply in person or by letter with copy of testimonials to G. A. KIKLA, Pleader, Bunder Road, Karachi.
A R1892

WANTED—An influential gentleman or a firm to represent as a CHIEF AGENT for Gujarat and Kathiawar for a well established purely Indian Life Office. (H. O. Bombay) one with Insurance knowledge and capacity of organising preferred. Terms, Allowance and Commission. Apply Box No. 7403, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1917

WANTED—Experienced HEAD COURT CLERK also DESPATCHING CLERK and COPYING and ENGROSSING CLERKS for Solicitor's Office, and must have worked in Solicitor's Office. Apply with copies of certificates and specimens of handwriting stating present salary to Box No. 7409, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R11312

WANTED.—An INSPECTOR for agricultural societies. Pay Rs. 55 p.m., with daily allowance of 8 annas when on tour. A graduate knowing Hindi preferred; must be healthy, active and lover of rough country life. Will have to keep a pony. Apply in your own hand writing. GHANSHIAM DAS GUPTA, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, KOTAH (Rajputana).
A C11276

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By a respectable Indian (Madrasee) with 22 years' experience of legal work as Manager in Barristers' Chambers and as Compiler of Law Books, appointment as confidential clerk or general Assistant in any office or Zamindari. Knows Tamil and Malayalam. Quick and steady, can typewrite. Excellent testimonials. Apply Box No. 7414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1936

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FEW CHEAP GARRAGES, one WORKSHOP and GODOWN available also Licenced Petrol Tank. Apply VATCHA BROS., Gaiwadi, Girgaum Road.
C R1922

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable office blocks on ground and three upper floors in a building with prominent situation on Dongall Road near New Custom House are to be vacated from 1st January, 1922, at reasonable rent. For rents and particulars. Apply Box No. 7316, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1666

TO LET—A spacious airy, marble flooring, Parisian plastered ceiling up to date oil painted BUNGALOW at 33 Souter Street, Byculla Club Road. Fitted with electric lights suitable for large families and Maharajas or Native Princes. Apply to DADAMIA KHANDWANI, Memonwada Street, Pydhownie.
C R1914

TO LET Colaba Chambers, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, opp.. Parsi Sanitarium. The most beautifully, situated residential chambers just completed for occupation Facing the harbour and the Kennedy Bay and open on all sides. Fitted with Electric lights, gas stoves, and most modern and luxurious fittings for hot and cold water and Doulton's Bath Tubs and sanitary fittings. Monthly rent varies from Rs. 325 to Rs. 500. For particulars apply PESTONJI D. PATEL, Ismail Biulding, 381, Hornby Road, Bombay.
C R1901

BALLARD ESTATE—Suitable offices Blocks on ground floor, and on three upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road, opposite Ballard Bunder near Mole Station, entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING, are to let immediately at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner in writing or personally on the premises daily between 12-30 a.m and 1-30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R1741

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

REQUIRED 2 to 3 OFFICE ROOMS in Fort or near Crawford Market or Dhobi Talao. Write JOSHI COMPANY, Dharsar Building, opposite Crawford Market.
1.1924

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—On Wodehouse Road, Colaba, a three-storied HOUSE, splendid opportunity for Japanese or European firms. Write Box No. 7415, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G R1938

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

ON VIEW—C. F. Stevens, Esq., English white and Robert's FURNITURE, English carpets, English semi-grand piano by Cramer London Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, silver cabinets, sliding dining table, English ice box, etc., at Malabar Hill, Narayan Dabholker Road, sale on Monday, 14th November, BENNETT and Co.
H R1941

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—Decent CLEMENT BAYARD, four seater, in perfect order. Apply F. B. AMIN CO., Coach Builders, Sleater Road, near Grant Road Station.
JA 1887

FOR SALE—One brand new German five ton LORRY with goods body. Only genuine buyers should apply to DULERAI & Co., 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
J A R1928

FOR SALE—Brand new BALLIET CAR, 4 Cylinders, Torring Body. Price Rs. 6,500 or near offer. Apply Box No. 7411, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R1929

MOTOR REPAIRS and painting quickly and economically executed in newly-built extensive workshop, fitted with latest machinery, under European management. Cars will be fetched from owners' garage on receipt of request and an estimate promptly rendered. Apply THE ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTROPLATING DYNAMOS—W. Canning's 6 volt, 50 ampere and 100 ampere Dynamos with Regulating Resistances, Volt and Ampere meters Delivery from stock. Also Oil Engines and Electric Motors to drive above Machines. Prices greatly reduced. FYNE HUGHMAN & CO., LTD., P. O. Box 575, Bombay.
K C1320

FLOWERS, SEEDS Etc.

LOOK FRESHEST GUARANTEED—12 packets Flower seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets English vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 packets Indian vegetable seeds Rs. 2; 12 plants young Roses varieties Rs 6; 12 plants young Crotons Rs. 6; 12 grafted mango plant Rs 12; one large basket English vegetables assorted Rs. 7. V. DEVAPPA & SON, Flowerists and Seedsman, BANGALORE CITY
C10477

EDUCATIONAL.

THE INSTITUTE DAY—All the PAST STUDENTS of the V. J. T. Institute are invited to attend the 'Institute Day' on SATURDAY, the 12th instant at 2 p.m. in the Institute Compound
A R1926

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert preparation as per the past twenty-one years for Commerce, Accountancy and Banking. Prospectus on application. Great Western Hotel Buildings, Apollo Street, Bombay.
M R1923

SPORTS.

GRAND RAFFIE—Apply to Messrs. HASSAN & CO., Residency, Indore, for a booklet of eleven tickets of Rs. 10. Single ticket at Re. 1 each.
S R 1937

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FIREBRICKS FOR SALE—A big quantity in Bombay. Apply TANTREE & Co., opposite London Aerograph, Girgaon, 2 to 4 p.m.
T R1939

SUITLENGTH of homespun Kashmir woollen tweed similar to Scotch or Irish in any shade 7¼ yards by 24 inches Rs. 11 samples for 4 as. stamps. Best Tibetan wool extra thick rug 6 inch by 4 inch embd. in floral or antique design Rs. 12. K. M. AND FINE ARTS AGENCY, Srinagar, Kr.
T R1493

FAMOUS BEZVADA KHADDAR—Absolute purity guaranteed. Prices lowest. Send 1 anna for samples and quotations. The ANDRA INDUSTRIAL CO., Guntur (Madras Presidency).
T R1688

PROFESSION.

DR. H. K. GHOSE, M. B., (Home.)
HOMOEOPATHIC SPECIALIST.

Cures all sorts of obstinate diseases marvellous cures of Cholera, Epilepsy, Dysenty, Asthma, Insanity and Female Complaints. Write all particulars. All correspondence strictly confidential.

Consultation Hours 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. Agiari.
43, Dediseth Agiari Street, Kalvadvi, Bombay.
B 11028

PUBLIC NOTICES

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

THE BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY and MONDAY, the 17th and 21st instant those days being Public Holidays (H. R. H. the Prince of Wales Visit to Bombay) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 9th November, 1921.
C11315

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ld., will be held at the Morarjee Goculdas Hall, Kalbadevi, on SATURDAY, the 12th November 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO.,
Agents.
C11332

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE will be REMOVED to LLOYD BUILDING, Ballard Estate, as from the 15th November, 1921.

GILL & CO.
C11304

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE will be REMOVED to LLOYD BUILDING, Ballard Estate, as from the 15th November, 1921

DIWADKAR & COMPANY.
C 11318

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OUR OFFICE will be REMOVED to LLOYD BUILDING, Ballard Estate, as from the 15th November 1921.

THE HARVEY & SABAPATHY COMPANY, LTD.
C11319

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty) per share (free of Income Tax) for the half-year ending 30th September, 1921, is hereby declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or at the Company's Office at Indore on and after THURSDAY, the 22nd day of December, 1921, between the hours of 11-30 and 3-30 p.m. (S. (T.) (excepting Saturdays when it will be paid between 11-30 and 1-30 p.m. (S.T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 23rd day of November, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing on the Register

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 24th day of November, 1921, to THURSDAY, the 8th day of December, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 9th November, 1921.
C11313

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF ROWLEY STUART THOMSON ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Rowley Stuart Thomson, late Acting District Traffic Superintendent, Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, of Bombay, European, deceased, a bachelor, who died at Bombay on the 1st November, 1920, and Probate of whose Will with effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 10th October, 1921, to William Allan Haig Brown, one of the partners in the firm of Messrs. King King and Co., Bombay the Executors named in the said Will, power being reserved to Sir Henry Seymour King, K.C.I.E., the other partner in the said firm, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the Office of Messrs. King King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons legally entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1921.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Executor.
C11149

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SAKINABAI, widow and one of the Trustees of the last Will and Testament of EBRAHIM LALJI, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance,, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, situate on the south-west side of the Main Road, on the First Nagpada Estate of the Bombay Improvement Trust in the City and Island and Sub-registration District of Bombay, together with the tenement or dwelling house standing thereon which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 599.91 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North-east by the said Main Road, on the South-east by cross road No. 3, also called Peerkhan Lane and beyond that by the property of Ebrahimbhai Lalji being plot No. 39 on the first Nagpada estate, on the south-west by a service passage and beyond that by the property of Morarji Sunderji being plot No. 40, on the said estate and on the North-west by the property of Teju Kaya being plot No. 37, on the said First Nagpada Estate ,which said piece of land is known as plot No. 38 of the said estate and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and are assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward Nos. 3625 to 3638, street No. 63-65 and 1-3 New Nagpada, (Peerkhan Lane).

Dated this 9th day of November, 1921.
THAKORDAS NANABHAI MERCHANT.
For Messrs. Captain & Vaidya.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11314

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOVIND WASUDEV MAHATRE has contracted to sell to our client, SUKHANAND GURMUKHRAI, the undersigned property and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale lease, lien or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof, to make the same known in writing to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay or to the Collector of Land Revenue, Bomaby, or to the undersigned at their office within the Fort at 135, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax (redeemed) land or ground together with the messuage standing thereon, containing 131 square yards or thereabouts situated in Dalalkhan Wadi or Khutterali in the Registration District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old No. 140, New No. 1269, Old Survey No. 465-466, New Survey No. 7548, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward D No. 1040, Street No. 31, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Withoba Balaji, on or towards the West by public road, on or towards the North by the property of Rammath Pandoba and on or towards the South by the property of Dinanath Gangadhar, and which and all the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 9th day of November, 1921.
TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C11309

THE COMPLAINT

from which you probably suffer most is Indigestion. As the possession of good digestive powers is almost a guarantee of excellent general health, you should never allow indigestion in any form to continue, or it will go from bad to worse. It is essential without delay to seek

THE REMEDY

and fortunately you have not far to go. Beecham's Pills, which are almost at your door, will in all probability prove a perfect medicine for you and relieve you of all such troubles as biliousness nausea, pain after eating, weak stomach, impaired appetite, constipation and the resulting evils of run down health and depression of spirits. There is good reason for the popularity of

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for Sale Rs. 2,500 each

Similar busts of other Eminent men of India will be available at the Studio.

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THE PRIMEER SCULPTURE STUDIO of INDIA
WAGH SCULPTOR
Girgaum, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 10.

S S Trewidden, Tomas, Delagoabay.
S S Goalpara, Macban, Calcutta.
S S Clan Macivar, Porterfield, Australia.
S S Drachenfels, Freeden, Antwerp.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Barpeta, Harley, Busreh.
S S Waroonga, Adams, Tuticorin.
S S Clan Urquhart, Stenson, Antwerp.
S S Baron Polworth, Macdonald, Australia.
S S British Sailor, Stevanson, Mahomerah.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Oolobaria for China and Japan.

S S Clan Maciver:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Maciver, 2750 tons, Captain W M Porterfield, arrived in harbour yesterday from Australia, with a cargo of wheat.

S S Drachenfels:—The steamer Drachenfels, 3878 tons, Captain M V Freeden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain G S Harley, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Waroonga:—The B I S N Co's steamer Waroonga, 1341 tons, Captain J F Adams, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Tuticorin with a general cargo.

S S Clan Urquhart:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Urquhart, 3757 tons, Captain F J Stensen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a cargo of manganese ore.

S S Athenic:—The W and A Graham Co's steamer Athenic, 2428 tons, Captain E Thomas, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor:—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Sailor, 3443 tons, Captain J C Stevanson, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 10.

S S Mandala for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 488 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Devanah for Marseilles:—7770 cwts groundnut seeds, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S Massilia for Salonica:—25 bales cotton grey yarn rings, Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd.

S S Massilia for Marseilles:—200 cwts gum arabic, E Jafferbhoy; 588 cwts myrabollams Kallyandas Bros; 2000 cwts groundnut, Volkart Bros; 6 cases casings, Ad Mayer.

S S Massilia for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Arjun Khimji and Co; 4 cases casings, Ad Mayer.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, Gill and Co; 98 bales wool, B Hurban and Co; 90 bales wool, K Parakh and Co; 100 bales cotton, K M Metha and Co; 200 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 10 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales wool, K Oomersey and Co; 68 bales wool, J Kossa; 47 bales wool, D Koondalmal and Co; 20 bales wool, Noormammahad Vazir; 30 bales wool, Bombay Company Ltd; 28 bales wool, K Rakhabadas; 2 bales carpets, S Dhanmall; 10 bales wool, H S Kanmammahad; 25 bales wool, N E H A Noorani; 150 bales cotton waste, K Vishram and Co.

S S Nevasa for Hongkong:—110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

S S Dunara for Hongkong:—300 bales cotton mule twist, David Sassoon and Co; 700 bales cotton mule twist, Currimbhoy and Co; 400 bales cotton mule twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales cotton mule twist, Birla Bros.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Moji:—300 bales cotton, Nippon Menka Kaisha.

S S Oolobaria for Kobe:—4500 bales cotton, Nippon Menka Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, Hukmichand Ramchagat; 1200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Oolobaria for Osaka:—1200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Tatsumo Mara for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Nippon Menkwa Kaisha; 1000 bales cotton, Nikoku Menkwa Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Nov. 10.

S S Marreinfels from Hamburg, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—17860 bags cement, 151 D/bags broken tiles, 60 cases allum, 100 casks to casks bichromate of soda, 26 cases chemical products, 2 cases clocks, 693 bags 50 casks epsom salt, 276 casks 4 cases alizarine dyes, 272 cases 729 casks 29 barrels aniline rys, 16 cases 335 kegs indigo, 216 cases dyes dry, 28 cases glass bottles, 28 cases lamps, 1717 cases glassware, 144 cases locks, 240 cases beer, 20 cases champagne, 550 cases spirits, 10 cases wines, 100 bundles copper sheets, 110 bundles yellow metal sheets, 10314 bundles iron sheets and plates, 520 bundles steel rods, 80 barrels white lead, 580 bales 13 cases paper, 248 casks 862 cases iron nails, 54 D/bags caroway seed, 55 cases specie, 100 casks sugar, 20 cases cotton goods, 5 cases cigars.

S S Jeddah from Japan, Agents The Bombay and Persia S N Co Ltd:—1 case beads, 20 cases specie.

S S Bandra from Busrah, Agents B I S N Co Ltd:—216 bags almonds, 7326 baskets dates, 896 bags dates, 4000 cases dates, 5 parcels 2 bundles gold, 1596 bags old brass, 36 bags Q seed, 211 bundles 73 parcels specie.

THE WEATHER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 9th Nov 1921.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr in.			29.946
Temperature of Air	degrees		79 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	,,		72.0
Dew Point	,,		68.6
Relative humidity of Air ..	,,		0.696
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)..	,,		1.6
Maximum temperature of Air ..	,,		87.5
Minimum do do	,,		74.6
General direction of Wind } from midnight to midnight		SSE,SE.WNW,NW, NNW.	
Movement of Wind do.		miles	142

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Stills.
		h. m.	ft. in.
Wed —	16th Nov	m 11 19	27 3
			14 9

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Stills.
		h. m.	ft. in
Wed —	16th Nov.	m 5 29	18 4
		5 27a	14 9

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 10th November 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and in the North of the division humidity is in excess. Day temperature is below normal at Rawalpindi; night temperature is nearly normal or higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and at Cawnpore humidity is in defect. Day temperature is lower than usual at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Karachi and Mount Abu and in defect at Bikaner. Day temperature is below and night temperature above normal at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Deesa and in defect at Surat and in Kathiawar. Night temperature is lower than usual at Bhuj and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear except at Akola where they are moderately clouded Humidity is nearly normal or in defect. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual except at Saugor and Amraoti where it is nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is lower than usual in the South of the division.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Night temperature is from 4 deg. to 9 deg. below normal.

General Remarks.—No rain is reported. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded on the west coast and in Bombay Deccan and in lower Sind and North Baluchistan but fine clear weather prevails elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and night temperature lower than usual generally in the Peninsula and the adjacent parts of the Central Provinces.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 9th November 1921.

The storm off Arakan has filled up rapidly after fourteen hours yesterday and the observations of this morning show only a slight depression in the North-East angle of the Bay. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma and a few falls have occurred in South Madras.

Principal amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Kyaukpyu two; Minbu four; Yamethin three; Mandalay one and a half; Monywa one; Lashio four and Maymyo two.

The western disturbance has not given any rain.

A Colombo telegram of the 9th Nov. states that a serious explosion occured in a gas accumulator aboard a Dutch submarine K. 4 now lying in Colombo harbour *en route* to Dutch East Indies. One sailor was killed and two others injured very seriously. Damage to the submarine was not great.

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TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
APOLLO BUNDER. BOMBAY.

ECONOMIC & FINANCIAL REVIEW.

BOYCOTT AND ITS POTENTIALITIES.

To those who doubt the effectiveness of the boycott of foreign cloth the following extracts from an article contributed to "The People" some time back by Lord Ampthill, will be found convincing: "The most serious item so far as immediately affects here (in England) are concerned is undoubtedly the boycott of foreign goods. This, of course, includes all goods made here (in England) or outside India and if this boycott succeeds there is hardly a family or a shop in this country (England) that will not receive a heavy blow—some indeed an immediately fatal wound. The figures giving the exports of the United Kingdom to India for the year 1918-1919 are valued at £51 millions. If Non-Cooperation succeeds, we shall lose at stroke the work and wages to that value and this at a time when already the cry of unemployment is being heard with daily increasing strength. There are some factories, there are whole colonies of workers engaged to-day on almost exclusive manufacture of goods for export to India. Those factories and workers would be thrown idle at once. In cotton manufactures alone we exported to India in the one year £16 millions worth of grey goods and £8 millions worth of coloured goods. Of cotton yarn we sent 32 million lbs. We sent 77,000 tons of steel; we sent hardware to the value of over £2,000,000. Paper £1,814,000, Apparel £1,223,000, Silk-goods £2,433,000, Iron and Steel £8,300,000. It may be true that figures are dull, uninteresting, unconvincing and dry as dust, but they will not be so uninforming to the people who are engaged in the particular trades and industries mentioned and those who are not concerned with the particular goods quoted may look up for themselves the figures of their especial business. The matter goes even further than this. The loss of employment which would follow the success of Non-Cooperation touches millions more workers than ever you will find mentioned in the statistical tables of India's imports and exports. We sent to India in one year goods to the value of £51 millions. Those goods have to be manufactured and a stoppage of their export to India would lose exactly to the proportion of that amount of work and wages in the goods sent to India. But this figure does not touch for instance, the fact that a successful boycott of our goods would also mean £51 millions worth goods less to be carried over our railways from the factories to the seaports and that amount less of work for our railwaymen to do; the same amount less for our shipping to carry to India—and the fewer ships to be built, the fewer sea-men to be employed; that amount less goods to pass through the docks—and a proportionate amount of work less for our dockers. Also it runs through all sorts of employments which do not figure in the "India's imports and exports tables", but spell work and wages to many thousands throughout the Kingdom, if Mr. Gandhi pursuades his Indian followers into strict Non-Cooperation and a boycott of our goods. Consider only the one trade and manufacture of cotton goods. How many workers are going to be thrown idle if there is no export trade to India? Of cotton goods alone we sent to India in one year £34,458,000. Of cotton yarn £5,911,000. How many workers are employed in this one manufacture and if they are thrown out of employment, how many others it will affect? There are tradesmen who supply those workers with food and clothing, the butchers, bakers, drapers, grocers and boot-makers, who will have so many employed workers the less to supply; the railwaymen who will have this much less to transport; the carters and motor-men who will have no goods for India to carry to the railways, dockers who will have no Indian goods to handle, and again the butchers and bakers, and so on, who will be without the custom of these workers who are left unemployed through a stoppage of our trade. It is safe to say there is not a trade, a profession, an occupation which would not feel acutely the loss of employment which would follow a loss of our import and export trade of material and goods imported or exported here (England) for the manufactures of our Indian trade. There is not a worker in this country, but will suffer if Mr. Gandhi succeeds in carrying out his Indian Non-Cooperation. Let the workers remember this, when they are asked to suffort what may appear an abstract principle of Indian Non-Cooperation. Let every labour leader who recommends such support bear in mind that he is recommending a loss of employment and a loss of wages to British workers running in the untold millions a year."

Workmen's Compensation Act

Of all the chief industrial countries of the world, India alone has no Workmen's Compensation Act. In all the countries on the Continent; in the United States and Japan there is legislation providing for compensation for workmen disabled in the course of their work. The Government of India at last have awakened to their sense of responsibility in the matter and have proposed legislation for the provision of workmen's compensation for injuries received by them in the course of their employment. In general the scope of these Acts is limited in two ways: firstly, as regards industries and occupations to which it is to be applied, and, secondly, as regards the class of persons to whom it is to be made applicable. In some of the western countries the Act is made applicable to all industries, while in some countries it only applies to a certain specified and scheduled "hazardous employments." The Government of India for the present propose to apply the Act only to (1) all industrial establishments using mechanical power, and (2) all industrial establishments which carry on work for hazardous nature (e.g., those involving processes dangerous to health) whether they use mechanical power or not. As regards the second limitation the general rule is to make it applicable only to manual labourers although in some cases overseers are also covered by the Acts. On this the views of the Government of India are that as the proposed legislation by its very nature will be designed to give the working classes some form of insurance against disability it is desirable to confine its operations to those who are unable by reason of the smallness of their earnings to make provision for incapacity resulting from accidents or to provide for their dependents in the case of their death. According to the English Act there is a certain fixed monetary limit beyond which the Act is not made applicable. The Government of India prefer to avoid such monetary limit and intend the Act only to apply to manual labourers except on railways. As regards the conditions governing the grant of compensation the general principle to be observed is that the injury should arise out of and in the course of the employment with the exception that the injury in question should not be either intentional or due to the serious misconduct of the employee or intoxication. It must be admitted that if legislation on the general lines recommended by the Government of India is introduced, it will materially add to the welfare of "Labour" without in any way materially involving a charge upon "Capital."

International Labour Office.

Very recently the High Commissioner for India at the League of Nations at Geneva pointed out the over-representation in the Labour Office, of Great Britain, France and Switzerland and the absence of total representation of India and the Dominions (except Canada). Great Britain, France and Switzerland have on the Labour staff 77, 72 and 70 members respectively. The percentage of the total contribution to the expenses of the League is 9 per cent. for the first two countries and one per cent. for Switzerland. India's proposed contribution is 6.6 per cent. of the expenses of the League, but unfortunately she has no representation on the International Labour Office whatsoever. Here there is another instance of "tayation without representation."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, 8th Nov. 1921.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
" " Sales of East Indian	Nil
" " Imports	—
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—	
Egyptian F. G. F. Spot	12 07
Sakels	21 75
New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	New York closed.
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Jan. 17 83 / May 17 43

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-days Price.
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 49
Feb.	..
Mar.	11 35
April	..
May	..
June	..
July	..
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	10 62

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, 8th Nov. 1911.

Months.	To-day's price.
Novembers	11 60
December	11 53
January	11 47
February	11 40
March	11 34
April	11 29
May	11 24
June	11 15
July	11 07
August	10 89
September	10 71
Oct.	10 56

Tease :—Quiet.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, 8th Nov. 1921.

Months.	To-day's price.
Nov.	19 90
Dec.	20 10
Jan.	20 30
February	20 40
March	20 45
April	20 50
May	20 65
June	20 55
July	20 60

Manchester weakening limited enquiry.
Yarns :—Sluggish Easier.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, 8th Nov. 1921.

M. G. Bengal, Good	7 90
" " Fully Good	8 40
" " Fine	8 65
M. G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	9 00
" " Fully Good	9 50
" " Fine	10 00
M. G. Broach, Good	10 05
" " Fully Good	10 55
" " Fine	11 05
M. G. Soinde, Good,	7 77
" " Fully Good	8 30
" " Fine	8 55

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 8th Nov. 1921.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" " Continent	27,000

New York closed.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18 25
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	17 88
" " " May	17 48

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, 9th Nov. 1921.

Future at New York	Jan.	17 24
	Mar.	17 13
	May	16 94
	July	16 50

Liverpool, 9th Nov. 1921.

Cotton Delivvery Mid. Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	11 05
	Mar	11 02
	May.	10 98
	July	10 93

p/c. since 21st July 1921.

London, 9th Nov. 1921.

Telegraphic Transfers	1/4 3/8 Steady
Bar Gold	5/4 /2 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	38 3/4 Quiet

MONEY MARKET.

London, 7th Nov. 1921.

Rentes 3 %	54
Far Silver Sport	39
" " 2 months hence	38 5/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—China banks sold. Uncertain.	
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..
Insterest day to day loans	2 1/2
" 7 day Market loans	3 3/8
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 p/c. 3rd instant.	

DISCOUNTS.

London, 7th Nov. 1920.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 7/8
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4
" Fins Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 7/8
" " " " 6 "	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

TIN BLOCK	157

LINSEED.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Nov-Dec Sellers	£ 17 1/2
Tone Inactive and unchanged.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked spot Net	
Dec. Value	27/6
" Months Jan.-April Paid	28 1/8

New York, 7th Nov. 1921.

Demand Bills	3 94 25

EXCHANGE.

London, 7th Nov. 1921.

On London in Paris	53 87
In Germany	1130 00
In Italy	92 40
Silver china banks sold. Closed uncertain,	

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS,

Stockholm	17 06
Christiania	28 53
Amsterdam	11 38
Switzerland	21 16
Rentes 5 per cent.	37 1/2

Liverpool, 7th Nov. 1921.

Mid. American Cotton Spot	12 25
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakells	22 25

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

WHEAT.

London, 8th Nov. 1921.

BARLETTA RUSSO—62 lbs. Nov. Dec. Sellers	49/6
BARIL WHEAT—62 1/2 lbs. Feb. Mar. Sellers	50
KARACHI BARLEY—Jan. Feb. Sellers	48/6
Tone :—Firmly held.	

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 14 7/8
Hongkong	£ 98 1/2
National	£ 37 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold..	Nominal.
RAPESEED, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs.	Nominal.
TONE OF RAPESEED :—	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec.	£ 18 1/2
TONE OF LINSEED :—Dull..	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers ..	£ 9 3/8
TORIA RAPESEED :—Nov..Dec. Sellers steadier	£ 18 1/4
LINSEED, Argedtine Nov.-Dec. Dull	£ 15 3/4
Tone :—Tendency lower.	

METALS.

English best Selected Copper..	£ 66 1/2
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£66 5/16
Copper Braziers	£ 95
Yellow Metal	8 3/4
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	£ 18 1/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 71 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 %	£ 78 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£ 87 3/16
Consols 2 1/2 %	48 3/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 %	39 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	56 3 4
Govt. Securities 3%	49
Indian Loan 7 p/c.	£ 104

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Dec.-Jan.	14 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Nov.	10 1/2
Tone :—Firm.	
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	19

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar C. & F. Calcutta Nov. Dec. sellers	15/3
Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Nov. Dec. Sellers	19
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Nov. Dec. Sellers	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Nov. Dec. Sellers	20/3
Tone :—No demand	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON MARKET REPORT.

Nov. 10.

In accordance with 100 points reported lower in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach April-May at Rs. 429 and steadily declined till Rs. 423. It then advanced to Rs. 425½, which was the rate at 4 p.m. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 426. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 426 and after going up till Rs. 429 closed at Rs. 424. Fine M. G. Oomra December-January opened at Rs. 369 and after touching Rs. 372 declined to Rs. 367 at 4 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra March opened at Rs. 359 and touching Rs. 360 went down till Rs. 353 at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal December-January was quoted nominal Rs. 285.

Our market for ready cotton remained quiet yesterday. There was some inquiry from Japan shippers for old Nagpur-Wardha and new Berar lots. About 2500 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1921.

Fully Good Broach April-May	424
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	291
Fine Oomra Dec.-Jan.	367
Do. March	354

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LD. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1921.

F. G. Broach April-May	425
Fully Good Bengal Dec.-Jan.	291
Fine Oomras Dec.-Jan.	368
Do. March	356

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 10th Nov. 1921.

Description	Super-Fine	F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	320	305	290	—	
M G. Oomra's No. 4	375	365	345	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 1	405	395	375	—	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2	390	380	365	..	..
Southerns	—	—	430	420	405

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 9th Nov. 1921.

Cotton	5292	Bales,
Wheat	619	Cwts.
Linseed	259	"
Rape, etc.	Nil	
Gingellyseed	4597	"
Poppyseed	Nil	
Groundnuts	715	"
Castorseed	263	"
Rice	3890	"
Myrabollams	507	"
Cottonseed	6566	"
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	181	"
Juwar	228	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	Nil	
Bajra	3321	"
Coal	15605	Tons

MONEY & SHARE MARKET.

Nov. 10.

Bars gold ready, Rs. 28/12.
Bars gold forward, 28/12.
Bars silver ready, 97/13.
Bars silver 1st settlement, 97/12.
Bars silver 2nd settlement, 97/2.

EXCHANGE.

On London—Bank's selling T T, 1/4 1/4.
Bank's selling D D, 1/4 7/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying T T, 1/4 11/32
Bank's buying D D, 1/4 3/8.
Tone of Exchange—Steady.
On Paris—Bank's selling D D, Frcs 363.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A, Frcs 385.
Bank's buying D D, Frcs 375.
On Japan—Bank's selling T T Rs. 180.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P, Rs. 173.
On Hongkong—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 262.
On Shanghai—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 289.
On New York—Bank's selling D D, Rs. 380.
London gold ready, s. 104-2.
London silver ready, d. 38-12.
London silver forward, d. 38-6.
Tone of silver—Steady. atfall, China sold.
Cross rates on London to the Pound Sterling.
American Exchange, Dollars 3.94.
French Exchange, Frcs 54.20.
Italian Exchange, 94.20.
Swiss Exchange, 21.10.
Belgium Exchange, 56.40.
German Exchange, Mrks 965.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 60.
5 per cent War Loan, 84.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922, 100/12.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1926, 101.
6 per cent Government of India bonds due 1951, 101.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/8.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 epr cent Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929 to 49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 97.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 76.
The Share Market was closed to-day.

MYSORE MILITARY EXPENSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Nov. 9.

The year's state military expenditure shows an increase of rupees one lakh and sixty thousand over last years figures. A marked fall in the combatant strength of Lancers has been recorded, while a steady progress in the general tone and discipline in different units has been maintained. Demobilization of Imperial Service Troops is nearing completion and supernumeraries in cavalry regiments and transport corps would soon be absorbed in regular militia.

THE BROTHERS.

THEIR TREATMENT IN JAIL,

The "Tribune" writes:—

We have not the smallest hesitation in saying that public opinion all over the country will strongly and unequivocally condemn the treatment that according to a Karachi telegram published in these columns yesterday is being accorded in jail to the Ali Brothers, Dr. Kitchlew and their three associates. Here are political prisoners in the strictest sense of the term, men who are in jail not because they committed any crime, but because they held and expressed certain opinions which they believed to be true. Even the jury who, as assessors, found them guilty considered it their duty to add in the same breath that they had not taken into account "the deep-rooted religious convictions of the accused," thereby implying in an indirect way that the opinions the accused had expressed and for which they were being punished were the outcome of "deep-rooted religious conviction." According to every canon of civilised jurisprudence and the established practice of England herself, such men are entitled to be treated not as criminals, but as first class misdemeanants. Again here are men held in great respect and esteem by the whole country, irrespective of differences of opinion, neither few nor unimportant, and of whom even the Judge in his summing up was constrained to say that "there were no citizens to whom the laws would owe more, did they but follow the right path," and that in this case they would have been high in the service or the Councils of His Majesty instead of being at the bar of his court. Surely when such men bring theselves into conflict with authority not by violating any moral law but by a fearless expression of opinions which they believe to be true, it is matter of common sense no less than of justice and fairness that they should be treated with due consideration and with no greater severity than is absolutely necessary for detaining them in custody. To treat such men as ordinary criminals in respect of food, dress or other things is as absurd as it is inexpressibly shocking to their countrymen and an outrage upon all our notions of the fitness of things.

THE QUESTION OF EXPEDIENCY.

And what really do the authorities hope to gain by following this policy? The most important object of punishing a man for following a particular course is to deter others from following it. Does past experience show that such treatment of such men is at all likely to serve purpose? After all, the policy which the Government are following to-day is exactly the policy they have followed for many years. With the single exception of the case of Mr. Tilak, when he was convicted of sedition for the second time, in not a single case that we know of until two years and a half ago had the Government treated any political prisoner actually convicted by a court of law, on a preferential basis. In some cases the complaint was, indeed, loud as well as widespread that political prisoners were, if possible, treated with even greater severity than ordinary criminals. Even during the last two years and a half the vast majority of political prisoners, whether of the martial law or any other variety, have been treated more or less as ordinary prisoners. The Punjab, to which is due the credit of having first introduced an of a number of political prisoners—no element of differentiation in the treatment matter whether under inspiration from the higher authorities or not—has itself followed no consistent policy in this matter. In the days of martial law while it made a discrimination in favour of about forty prisoners it failed to make the same discrimination in the case of others whose offence was on all fours with that of the fortunate few. Since then while some prisoners have from the first been treated with consideration, others like Mr. Habib have not had the benefit of such treatment. Yet what has been the result? Has this general severity of treatment led to a diminution in the number of political offenders? On the contrary, is it not the case that there never was a time when so many persons were in prison merely for holding an expressing certain opinions as there are to-day? And if we read the signs of the times aright, the number is likely to increase rather than diminish unless there is a radical change in the policy of the Government: in fact, the worse and more severe the treatment that is accorded to political prisoners, the more speedily are the prisons likely to be filled to overflowing. Is this a consummation which the Government or the public can either desire or contemplate with equanimity?

NEED FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

But the most important question remains behind. After all, things cannot long remains as they are Sooner or later there must be a settlement, and we can not believe that the Government is a whit less anxious to bring it about than any of us. Well, then, does it really believe that this treatment of men whom large numbers of politically minded. Indians actually look upon as their leaders and whom the whole country looks up to with respect is at all calculated to improve the prospects of a settlement? Is it not, on the contrary, calculated to make a settlement incomparably more difficult? These men may be right or they may be wrong. The charges against them may, legally speaking, be true or they may be false. What is undeniable is that they are no mere individuals but are representatives of their people who consider every attack made upon them as an attack upon themselves. You cannot seek to humiliate such men or treat them with unnecessary and unjustifiable harashness without the whole country taking it as a deliberate affront, without widening the gulf that already divides you from political India. If there is statesmanship in the councils of the Government, not a moment's delay ought to be made in directing the jail authorities to treat the brothers and their comrades as they ought to be treated as they would have been treated had their lot been cast in England. We do hope, both in the interests of peace and of mutual understanding between the Government and the people and for the good name of the Bombay Government, that what has been done so far has been due to the absence of instructions on their part and not in consequence of such instructions, and that now that the matter has obtained publicity, they will not lose a moment in setting things right.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

While, on this subject, may we enquire if the alleged offence of the six accused in this case is graver than that of the persons who were convicted of and sentenced for conspiracy during the martial law days? If more than forty of the latter were deemed entitled to considerate treatment, why is not the same treatment to be accorded to the prisoners in this case? The question is all the more pertinent, because one of the six prisoners in this case was also one of the martial law prisoners who never had to change their ordinary clothes and who never had to partake of the ordinary jail food in the case of Indian prisoners. Does the Bombay Government or any one else mean to say that the offence for which Dr. Kitchlew has been sent to jail in this case is graver than the allegations made against him on the last occasion? Again is not the experience of the Punjab Government both a lesson and a warning to the Bombay Government? Within a year and a half after his conviction on one of the gravest charges known to the Penal Code, the head of the imaginary rebellion in the Punjab was considered worthy of being appointed a member of the Government. Who can say that the same thing will not happen in the case of some of the present batch of prisoners? And how will the Bombay Government look if such a thing happens unless they immediately set things right? If the Punjab authorities do not look so small it is for the simple reason that thanks to the presence at the head of the Lahore Central Jail of an officer of conspicuous tact, judgment and discretion. Lala Harkishen Lal was never treated as an ordinary prisoner after his conviction. Let the Bombay Government take care that it is not deprived even of this small consolation.

AWAKENING IN AMRITSAR.

PICKETING OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR Nov. 6.

Picketing of foreign clothes is commencing on 8th inst.. It is proclaimed by beat of drums that unless dealers in imported cloths hand in the inventories of stocks and pledge themselves not to import foreign cloth any longer, picketting will commence on 8th November.

The City Congress Committee anounces that on Mahatma Gandhi approaching visit to Amritsar the admission to his lecture will be restricted to those clad in Khaddar only.

A childrens fair and procession in Khaddar will be arranged and a spinning competition for men and women held.

The picwetting of professional women has steadily grown in popularv and organisation, every street and lane contributing volunteers who now total four hundred and from all classes. More houses are being deserted and the occupants removing to other towns.

AKOLA ENDORSES KARACHI RESOLUTION,

RAISING ONE LAKH FOR ANGORA FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AKOLA, Nov. 7.

A meeting of the Berar provincial Khilafat Committee was held at Amraoti, the 30tt ultimo., under the presidentship of Syed Abdulrraof Shah when the Karachi resolution and the Manifesto of the leaders was endorsed.

A sum of rupees one lakh from Berar was proposed to be raised withen 2 months and to be presented as an humble donation to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal. For this purpose two subdivisions were made of each of the four Districts, and deputations were formed; the work will commence from the 26th Inst.

Five new members were elected for the Central Khilafat Committee.

The fourth meeting of this Committee will be held either at Darwha or at Yeotmal in the begining of December next.

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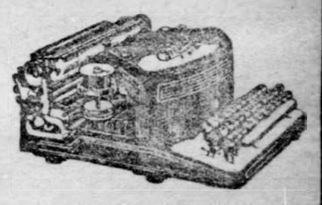

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SPORTING NEWS.

TEST MATCH AT DURBAN.

SOUTH AFRICANS SCORE 233 IN FIRST INNINGS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Nov. 10.

Durban.—At the close of play in the test match to-day the South Africans had concluded their innings for 232 of which Zulch was responsible for 80. Gregory took six wickets for 77.

The Australians had scored thirteen without the loss of a wicket when stump were drawn.

AUSTRALIANS SCORE 322 IN FIRST INNINGS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 10.

Durban.—In the Test Match, the Australians have scored 322 for 7 and declared. Macartney made 117 and Ryder 58. South Africans lost one wicket for one run. The test is a four-day match.

KARACHI RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

2ND DAY'S RESULTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, Nov. 10.

THE CLIFTON HANDICAP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000—Rs. 600 to the winner, Rs. 250 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under. Mrs Dudley Mathews and Capt Bernard's
BONNIE BUSH, 9-9, Capt Bernard 1
Capt W A Broadfoot's MOONSHINE, 7-0, Bullock 2
Maj S S Whitaker's WOOLNYPH, 11-3, White 3

THE GHIZRI HANDICAP.—Distance Race Course.

Rs. 1,600—Rs. 600 to the winner, Rs. 250 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A high weight handicap for all horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr. F. Hearson's SANDOOLA, 10-1, Orchard 1
Capt Scoones and Lt-Col Noseworthy's SPRINGBOX 7-2 cd 7-8, Bikha 2
Capt W A Broadfoot's MARIE ANTOINETTE, 11-1, Bullock 3

THE PADDOCK PRATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 700—Rs. 400 to the winner, Rs. 200 to the second, Rs. 100 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under owned by residents in Karachi and which never won any race value Rs. 50 or over.
Mr V R Orchard's BALMAIN, 10-0, Owner 1
Mr W T C Parker's LADY EVELYN, 10-8, Capt Jerrom 2
Messrs Ghulam Ali and Abdulla's COUNTESS, 6-6, Pullin 3

THE SIND HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 2,000—Rs. 1,400 to the winner, Rs. 350 to the second and Rs. 250 to the third. A high weight handicap for all Arabs in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.
Capt C C Lewis' GREY SPRITE, 9-6, Buckley 1
Lt-Col H Stewart's CARLILE, 7-8 cd 7-10, Kees 2
Messrs Ladhararan Kewlaram and J P Caesar's AUDITORS, 8-13, Mitchell 3

THE INDUS HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 1,000—Rs. 600 to the winner, Rs. 250 to the second and Rs. 150 to the third. A high weight handicap for all ponies 14-2 and under.
Capt J Hambie's WEE LASSIE, 7-5, Bullock 1
Capt Davis' CAMILLE, 10-10, Whitefield ... 2
Mr Willowbie White's CREDIT, 11-5, Capt Bernard 3

THE MEDINA HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs

Rs. 1,500—Rs. 900 to the winner, Rs. 400 to the second, and Rs. 200 to the third. A high weight handicap for Arab ponies 14-2 and under the 3rd Division.
Lt-Col G P Grani's AMIN, 6-5 cd 7-9, Bullock 1
Mrs C C Lewis' CORONATION, 9-8, Buckley 2
Maj and Mrs H O Curtis' ——— 9-11, Capt Oakley 3

LUCKNOW RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

FIRST DAY'S RESULTS.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

There was a good attendance to-day on the first day of the Third Gymkhana Races. The following are results:—

THE OPEN HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1½ miles over 6 flights.
Capt G Butler's LARGOT, 11-10, Owner 1
Capt T F Arnold's JANNOCK, 10-7, Owner 2
Capt J B Browne's RED TURK, 11-10, Capt Martin 3

THE TUM-TUM PLATE.—Distance 3½ furlongs.
Capt Rose and Mr Philpot's HEADLAND, 10-0 (25 yds), Raywood 1
Mr H B Macleod's JENNY WREN, 10-4, (70 yds), Dutton 2
Mr McLeod's LADY POLLY, 10-0 (70 yds), Thakur Pershad 3

THE C. B. PLATE—Distance 1,000 yards.
Capt Gamble's MALCOLM, 8-3, Nathan ... 1
Raja Sripalsingh's CHERSON BILL, 10-12, Capt G Barker 2*
Mr Harrison's CUPID, 9-12, Ferguson 2*
* Dead-heat.

THE ASCOT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.
Kour Rajendra Singh's DIANA, 9-5, Capt G Barker 1
Mr Raizal Husain's LA FARME, 9-6, Durga 2
Mr Pearcey's NICE BIRD, 8-9 3

THE SHAHIBA PLATE.—Distance 4 furlongs.
Raja Sirpal Singh's DONALD, 10-0, Capt G Barker 1
Choudhry Sallanddin's BRONZE MEDAL, 9-10, Hira 2
Mr Yusuf Hussain's MUNSI, 9-2, Durga ... 3

THE GARRISON PLATE.—Distance 3½ furlongs.
Mr H B McLeod's DOT, (100 yds), Rashad 1
Mr I Hearsey's SELINA, (95 yds), Capt G Anderson 2
Capt Carter's WANDEVR, (85 yds), Knight 3

LEADERS IN JAIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—A very large number of people love the Ali Brothers and other leaders so dearly that they would go through fire and water for them. So you may imagine how exasperated they are to hear that they have been despaired of their long trousers and shoes. They say: "We know why the legs and feet are exposed to cold in this weather." Had they been Europeans, they would not have been treated so cruelly. Government may not furnish them, with warm kit and shoes, but why are they not allowed to wear their own things?" To treat them in this manner, after taking away their liberty, is to add fuel to the fire. Humane treatment of all political prisoners will certainly tend to soothe and calm angry turbulent passion.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.
Fergusson College.
Nov. 15.

CONVICTS ON HUNGER STRIKE.

SEQUEL TO INSUFFICIENT RATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BEZWADA, Nov. 10.

Sanjjan Singh, Madan Singh, Gujjar Singh, Nandsingh, Indra Singh, Sunder Singh, Narsingh, who were sentenced in the Lahore Conspiracy Case to transportation for life and the confiscation of property, and who were removed to the Trichinopoly Jail from Hajanbag Jail and the Andamans, have begun hunger-strike since Sunday owing to insufficient rations and stopping tea, etc., supplied hitherto.

INDIAN MERCHANTS & PRINCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—You will please correct your report about yesterday's meeting of the Indian Chambers regarding the address to the Prince. After the President declared that Mr. Manu Subedar's motion for adjournment was lost by a large majority—Mr. N. M. Mazumdar rose to move an amendment to the effect that the difference of opinion as regards the Committee's conduct in the matter of the address to the Prince be referred to lawyers (whose names be suggested by both parties—two for each) and till then the meeting be adjourned. After Mr. Mazumdar addressed the meeting for a few minutes, Mr. L. R. Tairsee said that he would second Mr's amendment with a rider to the effect that in the meanwhile the President be requested to notify to Government that the draft address already sent by the Committee be withdrawn. Mr. Mazumdar accepted the rider and at the request of the mover and the seconder I was simply putting the amendment in proper form and language adding the names of Counsel as were being suggested. I did not move an amendment—nor did I want to move any as I had seconded Mr. Tairsee's original proposition—which was proposition 1 of the requisition.

I do not want at this stage to comment on the President's conduct—which was to say the least novel.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. DESAI.

Bombay, Nov. 10.

THE EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

THE BANDMAN OPERA COMPANY.

So far we have not noticed any falling off in numbers of theatre-goers attending the Bandman shows. This week we have had, and are to have, all repeat performances save one, namely 'Sails Up." On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next "The Southern Maid" is to be presented and by all accounts this production is likely to surpass it's predecessors. The original show whilst running at Daly's some time ago proved a very great draw indeed, probably because Jose Collins was in the cast. Yet apart from this particular attraction, the production as a whole, was excellent.

On this occasion we are to have May de Souza playing lead, and there is every reason to believe the Bandman production will be a very marked success. There will be new scenery, new dresses, and several new artistes will make their appearance.

May de Souza is a soprano of no mean repute and comes to Bombay with a very fine London reputation and we look forward with interest to her debut on Monday.

This evening the attraction is "Who's Hoo Loo". Unfortunately, or fortunately we don't know which, our account of the first production, like Mr. Valentine Hooper, went astray—hence no publication. "Who's Hoo Loo" is an excellent show and probably we shall have something to say about it this time.

We are glad to see Harry Reynolds well, and up again. Out East isno place to be laid up, and we are glad to hear the indisposition of Mr. Reynolds has, to no great extent depreciated his very fine vocal abilities.

His two numbers in "Sails Up" were highly appreciated.

The repeat performance of "The Maid of the Mountains" last evening was quite welcome. Somehow or other it seems impossible to grow tired of the music in this delightful musical play. What a wonderful little thing the "Brooch Melody" is, and we might go on and apply the same remarks to several of the other numbers. There is something about the whole combination of the musical numbers in this charming play that we feel we wish to retain in our memory.

Dora Polaro as Seesa repeated her previous success.

On Saturday another performance of "Going Up" is due, and will provide another occasion for the "aerial" capabilities of Jerry Verno, and as we heard a lady in the stalls remark the other evening, he seems to have attained a high pinnacle of popularity in Bombay these days.

A word about the propeller on the Bristol two-seater. Not that it matters very much, but if the "mechanics" on the next journey see that the prop is assembled properly, and not put on backwards as on the last occasion the machine should show certain signs of being able to fly, providing engine, and other vital parts were re-installed of course.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

GRIEVANCES OF CLERKS.

The following is the copy of a telegram sent to the Viceroy and the Auditor-General about a month back by Mr. Mudvedkar, a clerk of the Accountant General's office, Bombay, on behalf of himself and some other clerks of the same office who were put to loss by the introduction of the new revised scale of pay in their department, to which no reply has yet been received, for publication in our paper:—

"To the Auditor-General and the Viceroy, Simla:—

Eighty-four clerks of this office put to loss by a measure designed to afford relief namely the revision. Hardship serious. Loss varies Rs. 12 to 1 monthly has continued 21 months is still continuing varying degrees various cases. Concrete illustration. Man drawing 50 plus 25 before revision got on revision 74 plus 1 personal allowance. Two months later allowances rose to 70 per cent. and this man would have got 50 plus 35 which the revision prevented. Mr. Nixon's letter 1601 F. E. 27th September 1920 availed naught owing to interpretation that the percentage calculated on substantive pay to be added to the substantive pay itself. The percentage though calculated on substantive pay should be added to emoluments for affording increase so expressly stated in the order not agreeable. Accountant-General's decision simp'e refusal to take any action. Case was submitted to be put before the Auditor-General during his late visit which too was derived. Further revision not taking even immediate effect if not retrospective. Hence prayer by wire not for extra benefit in the name of late revision but for making good the insufferable and unending loss that has been and is being caused by that revision by furnishing Accountant-General with proper interpretation of Mr. Nixon's letter referred to above or any other way by cancellation of the late revision in the last resource. Inexpressibly grateful. Copy to Auditor General. Telegram with Accountant-General's knowledge.

Clerk, MUDVEDKAR,
Accounts, Bombay.

MR. SETHNA'S SUPPORT TO INDIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Dr. P. C. Sethna has favoured you with a long letter in which he informs you that he has "consistently supported the candidature of an Indian if he possessed qualifications equal to that of his European competitor." I have been constantly attending the meetings of the Municipal Corporation, as well as of the Improvement Trust, but I have never once seen Mr. Sethna supporting the candidature of an Indian as against a foreigner. The big IF is always there and an Indian, however clever he might be, never possesses the qualifications of an European. It was Mr. Sethna who was once taken to task by you, if I remember a right, for pouring ridicule on an Indian applicant to a certain post in the Municipality, his qualifications being equal to those of his European competitors—except that he was an Indian. The unfortunate thing is that men like Mr. Sethna can never find qualified Indians in this country for the various offices which fall vacant either in the Municipality or the Improvement Trust. The perfect man can only be found in England and never in this country. Mr. Sethna's economic conscience revolted at the idea of giving a couple of hundred rupees more to an Indian, but for an Englishman nothing is enough.—Yours, etc.

ANTI-HUMBUG.

THE PRINCE & STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One of the items in the programme of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Bombay is an address to be presented to him, on behalf of the Bombay students by the Bombay University. The organizers of this business will surely grant that when they say "Bombay students" they mean only those who are still receiving instruction in the Colleges under the jurisdiction of the Bombay University. So, those who are studying in the various National institutions in this city and who never-the-less have as much right to be called "Bombay students" as any other, have a right to demand that those who are responsible for this show should drop the all-embracing phrase "Bombay students' and substitute in its stead the words "Bombay University students."

But even after making this necessary change it is difficult to understand how the University of Bombay can give any address on behalf of its students as it is only an examining institution. It is neither a teaching nor a residential University and so it cannot claim to represent authoritatively, the general opinion of its students—the less so in the present case. But as it is presuming to do so in presenting an address to the Prince it is necessary to put a check to such a gross usurpation. Those who have been following the multifarious pranks of this Alma Mater in recent times, know full well that this is only a got-up show.

I have, therefore, to request the Bombay University students to collect signatures, in their various Colleges, against the address and thus to show to the country that though it might not be possible for them to make the full sacrifice, demanded of them by the Congress, they have not become degraded enough to give their support to the attempt of the bureaucracy and its admirers to exploit the Royal name, while the nation is groaning under the repeated insults and wrongs still unredressed. It is unnecessary to remind my fellow-students of the sacrifices made by the Egyptian students in their recent struggle.

But I am confident that the Bombay University students will surely respond to my appeal. I, therefore, again request them to boycott this show and leave it to the Vice-Chancellor and his crew and also to organize an opposition against this farce which is to be enacted in their name.—Yours, etc.,

VAMAN D. SATHAYE.

Girgaon, Nov. 10.

SWIMMING BATHS IN BOMBAY

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION MEETING.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Sir Sassoon J. David presiding. A good deal of work was if one through of a routine nature, and there was very little discussion.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner regarding swimming baths:—

Such provision has been made in nearly all parts of London—the general arrangement being that on certain days of the week, no fee is charged. But the population of London and of most other cities in the world is very much at a disadvantage as compared with the people of this City in respect of the facilities provided by nature in this respect. Even the best run public baths are not without a slight danger of the spread of infection and the open sea is infinitely preferable to any other bath in the world from a public Health point of view. In Bombay the sea is accessible without any serious difficulty to every citizen and the climate as well as the dictates of sentiment and in some cases of religion encourage large numbers of the inhabitants to make use of the facilities thus afforded by it. There is also fortunately a general absence of scruples as to dressing and undressing in the open and those who do so do not require any protection from the elements during the process. On the other hand the busy life of a great city makes it impossible for any but a small proportion of the population to bathe in the sea daily. Were this possible, I do not think that it can be doubted that our health statistics would be much more favourable than they generally are.

An artificial bath is far inferior to an open sea bath in every respect except in so far as it affords greater facilities for aquatic sports, races, diving, etc., pastimes which deserve encouragement in so far as they induce the habit of bathing. A tepid water bath is probably preferable to a fresh water bath from a hygienic point of view. Thus it would appear proper for the Corporation in the interests of public health (a) to do anything possible to encourage sea bathing and (b) where that is difficult to provide facilities for fresh water baths.

As to the first point there already exist at least three public sea baths on the South and South-West Shores of the Island. They are fairly well patronised and demonstrate their efficiency by their financial success. The fees charged are not heavy and are within the means of any save the poorest classes. The latter would I think never be induced even to pay the smallest fee for artificial facilities so long as natural sea bathing is possible without cost and as I have already stated it is very undesirable that they should. Some encouragement might possibly be given to open air sea bathing by the provision of accommodation for women and children to dress and undress and by the erection of diving boards and platforms in the open sea as is done on some parts of the coast of France but I believe that these facilities would not appeal to a large section of the public and would involve in the former case a serious encroachment on the amenities of the foreshore and in the latter considerable practical difficulties and probably also the maintenance of a rescue staff to prevent accidents.

There are already public fresh water washing places in most parts of the town but they are not very popular. When our water supply is adequate it will, in my opinion, be appropriate for the Corporation to provide in places far removed from the sea open air swimming baths and more attractive washing places free to the public at least on most days of the week: but to do this before we have adequate water at our command would probably spread rather than check infection and would go far to prejudice the future success of the arrangements.

The suggestion to provide a public swimming bath at Chaupati should not in my opinion at present be entertained, because the existing facilities are adequate and more healthy than they would be an artificial bath. It would be difficult to arrange for such a bath to be filled with clean water at every tide. On the other hand the time must surely come when a large portion of the Chaupati beach will be reclaimed and kept open as a public promenade, Walkeshwar Road being continued so as to run straight over Sandhurst Bridge. When this is done it would be possible to construct a public swimming bath which would be supplied daily with clean sea water and if the beach is so curtailed as to render this necessary, it should in my opinion be done.

I may note that in the development plan of the Back Bay reclamation certain sites are shown as reserved for swimming baths and a number of these adequate to meet the public demand will, no doubt, be constructed as soon as the sea wall is ready."

The letter was recorded.

The Corporation then adjourned to November 24th.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EDUCATION AMONG THE MASSES.

The latest annual report of the Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses shows that it has continued, despite many obstacles, the important and useful work it began more than three decades ago. It has been until now ably managing a poor boy's seminary free library and reading room, an industrial class and a free night school. A post script at the end of the report states that the seminary and the night school have been discontinued from April last and that the development of the industrial class and the free reading room have been taken in hand. It is to be regretted that those directing the society had to discontinue the seminary and the night school. It is hoped however, that they will now be able to concentrate their efforts on the complete development of the industrial class and the free reading room and library. There is more than ample scope for such activities and, if they continue their work they will not lack encouragement from the public.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ANGLO INDIANS' INGENIOUS TRICKS

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Prosecuting Inspector Finan charged (1) H. A. Nickol and (2) V. Maybury (Anglo-Indians), on the charge of using as genuine forged documents and cheating Government in respect of Rs. 4,220.

Mr. DeCruz, pleader, defended the accused.

The evidence showed that the accused No. 1 was employed in Central Telegraph Office as a telegraphist, while accused No. 2 was unemployed but was residing with accused No. 1. Accused No. 1 used to obtain telegraph forms from the office and pass on to the accused No. 2 filled in with code words forging the name of Telegraph Master on duty. Accused No. 1 then would put these forms on file along with other telegrams awaiting delivery. All these telegrams were in respect of various sums of money orders supposed to have been sent to one F. Walker. One such telegram was addressed to Frere Temperance Hotel and seven others to the Taj Mahal Hotel addressed to F. Walker. Before the telegram was expected to be delivered accused No. 2 would go to the Hotel as F. Walker occupy a room temporarily and then receive the money. Things went on like this for some time, but as the authorities did not get confirmation letters from the places where these telegraphic money orders were supposed to have been sent they reported the matter to the police. In the case of the eighth telegram the post office instead of sending it to F. Walker, Taj Mahal, communicated with the police who accompanied by the delivery peon arrested the accused.

The accused pleaded guilty and were sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

SIX MONTHS FOR NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Bull charged Vithal Hari, a motor lorry driver with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing the death of one woman named Kamlabai.

Mr. J. C. Brown, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Bhende, pleader.

It appeared from evidence that on the 19th instant at about 10-30 a.m. the accused who was a driver of motor lorry No. 336, was on his way from Colaba to Sewree with a load of cotton bales. On the way the accellerator of the lorry being damaged he turned the lorry from Bhendy Bazar to Sandhurst Road to go to his garage at Lamington Road. When he came near Jusab Cinema near Falkland Road there was a tram car in front of the lorry and a cart full of aerated water bottles was on the left of the tram. Instead of waiting till the way was cleared he pushed his way ahead thus knocking down (the deceased) Kamlabai who was removed to the hospital where she died in ten minutes.

The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and his license was suspended for a period of one year.

ASSAULTION A DIRECTOR

At the Esplanade Police Court, Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the case in which Mr. S. R. Khopkar, Director of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Company, issued summons against (1) B. J. Francis, (2) B. Vasco DaGama, (3) Augustine De Souza and (4) Souza Manuel David for assault.

Mr. P. Godinho, pleaded, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Saher, Bar.-at-law, defended the accused.

The facts of the case are already reported in these columns.

At the last hearing it was arranged for a mutual settlement, when the case came for hearing yesterday the case was left to the arbitration of his Worship. The parties regretted the occurrence and undertook nor to molest each other in future. His Worship directed that Rangel should pay Rs. 25 to the Society of Piety as suggested by B. J. Francis. The case thus came to an end.

CORONER'S COURT.

SAD END OF AN UNEMPLOYED MAN.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Nusserwanji Hormusji Screwwalla, a Parsi (66), whose body was found floating in the waters at Prince's Dock on Wednesday evening.

The evidence showed that the deceased was not keeping good health for some time past and being unemployed, was in momentary difficulty. His landlord having pressed him for rent he said he would bring about end of his life.

The jury returned a verdict of death by drowning apparently suicidal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. G. G. Nargund is appointed to be First Class Subordinate Judge, vice Mr. S. S. Phadnis retired from the 2nd October 1921.

Mr. D. D. Cooper is appointed to be substantive pro tempore First Class Subordinate Judge, vice Mr. Nargund.

A temporary appointment being created in the Legal Department for a period from the 20th September to the 30th November 1921 (both days inclusive) on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, and Mr. S. G. Kharkar, LL.B., is appointed Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, to hold it.

Mr. J. R. Dhurandhar, LL.B., to act as Assistant Secretary to Government, Legal Department, vice Mr. Kharkar, during the period.

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., is appointed to be Assistant Collector, Broach, on the termination of his appointment in the Imperial Customs Service.

Mr. J. R. Martin, I.C.S., is appointed on return from leave, to act as Collector, Surat, vice Mr. J. K. N. Kabraji, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. S. M. Talati, City Magistrate, Karachi, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, Sind, and Custodian of Enemy Property, Sind and Baluchistan, vice Khan Bahadur Nabi Baksh Mahomed Hussain, transferred, or pending further orders.

Mr. Ramchandra Narsinha Perar, Deputy Educational Inspector, Dharwar, is appointed to be Principal, Training College for Men, Dharwar.

Mr. Rameshandra Madhav Mahishi, Principal, Training College for Men, Dharwar, is appointed to be Deputy Educational Inspector, Kanara.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

During the week there was rain in parts of the Konkan, Deccan and Karnatak. It was useful for the standing crops which were generally in good condition. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Sowing of rabi crops was in progress. Garden crops are in good condition. Supply of fodder was sufficient. Water supply for drinking and irrigation is adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

A meeting for the Angora Fund, Kolsa Moholla, 9 p.m.

A public meeting re. the boycott of the Prince of Wales' visit, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m., Mrs. Naidu to preside.

SATURDAY, November 12.

Adjourned meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, 3 p.m.

The s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Adjourned Ordinary General Meeting, Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel, 4 p.m.

Meeting to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation, M. Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

SALLE FRANCAISE.

Lecture on the great French physician, astrologer and prophet of the 16th century, Nostradamus, 6-30 p.m.

FAIR AT BANDRA.

Pir Maulana Saheb's Fair at Bandra will commence from the 16th November 1921 and continue for 10 days till the 26th November 1921 (both days inclusive).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' N. C. O. BOARD.

A meeting of the above Board will be held today (Friday) at 8-45 p.m. (S. T.) in the Indian Home Rule League Office, 735, Girgaum. All members are requested to be present.

HARI KIRTAN.

In connection with the Kartiki Ekadashi there will be a Harikirtan today (Friday) at the local Prarthana Mandir at 8-30 p.m. It will be performed by Mr. D. G. Vaidya. All are cordially invited.

G. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

All the Volunteers who are picketing on the shops in the area comprising between Mahim and Dadar Section are requested to attend at 4/18 Khandke's Building Lady Jamshedji Road, on Sunday the 13th instant at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

A BILLIARD CHAMPION.

Ramphal Shaw, the first famous Billiard Champion in India, renowned since 1885, has arrived in and will play a series of matches with Local Amateur conceding half start.

NAMDEO SAMAJIK SAUNSTHA.

On the occasion of Shri Namdeo Jayanti, Mr. Sitaram Balkrishna Veer will deliver a Hari Kirtana today at 9 p.m. in the Vithal Mandir, Khetwadi 6th Street. All are cordially invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

The Girgaon Night High School Kandawadi reopened on the 7th of November. Fees moderate. Experienced teachers. Spinning regularly taught. It has a Free Sunday Class for Matric students, which reopens on the 13th of November.

RAJAKA CONFERENCE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee for the All-India Rajaka Conference will sit on Sunday the 16th instant at 4-30 p.m. in the house of B. Radhakrishna, Marfoofganj, Ro. Begampur, Patna.

WELCOME TO DR. HARDIKAR.

To welcome back to Mother India Dr. N. S. Hardikar P. H. D. Secretary of the Tilak Swarajya Sangh (American Branch, New York), a public meeting will be held to-night at 6-30 p.m., in the Bombay Commercial Museum hall Girgaum near Portuguese Church. Mr. Khadilkar editor "Lokmanya" will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

GIRGAUM DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee a public meeting will be held today in the Marwadi Vidyalay Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in connection with the boycott of the Prince's visit when Messrs. Bharucha, V. J. Patel, Shankarlal Banker, Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad and others will speak. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside. Discarded foreign clothes to be burnt at the forthcoming bonfire will be received at the Lecture hall.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Central Khilafat Committee, a public meeting will be held on Saturday the 12th instant at 9-30 p.m. on the open grounds near Seth Sobani's stables at Thakurdwar Road, when Mrs. S. Naidu, Seth Chotani, Mr. Khadilkar, Swami Narsingdeo, Pandit Nekiramji and others will speak.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' MEETING.

A public meeting of the students of Bombay will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday the 13th instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to protest against the unauthorised address proposed to be given to the Prince by the University Senate on their behalf. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to preside. All the students are cordially invited to be present.

LADIES' PUBLIC MEETING AT MANDVI.

A public meeting of ladies of Mandvi Ward will be held, under the auspices of Mandvi District Congress Committee, today (Friday) at 1 p.m. (B. T.) in Jain Mahajanwadi, Khadak, Mandvi. Miss Perin A. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi Thakkar, Mrs. Khurshidbai M. Huseinbhai, Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas Mehta and other sisters will deliver speeches on 'Swadeshi". Shrimati Sarojini Naidu has kindly consented to preside. All ladies are cordially invited to attend.

GOLDEN JUBILEE OF PATRONAGE OF ST. JOSEPH.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon in accordance with the instructions of the Holy See and the directions of its Archbishop the most Rev. Dr. Goodier celebrates the Golden Jubilee of the Ceremony of placing the Catholic Church under the patronage of St. Joseph now just fifty years ago. In thanksgiving for the signal favours obtained during the half century under the protection of the glorious Patriarch there will be a Novena with Mass at 7 a.m. and Rosary and Instruction by the Rev. Fr. Begglin, S. J., and Benediction at 7 p.m., from today (Friday). On the 19th there will be Solemn Vespers at 7 p.m. followed by Solemn Benediction, and on the 20th Solemn High Mass and General Communion at 7 a.m. In the evening of the 20th His Grace the Archbishop Dr. Goodier will hold a benfirmation service at 5 p.m. followed by Benediction.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION.

PROTEST MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a public meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound on Saturday the 12th instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.), to protest against the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, when Messrs. Mehta, Khadilkar, Tairsee, Halai and Bharucha will address the meeting and Mr. V. J. Patel will preside.

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BOYCOTT OF THE PRINCE'S VISIT.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF

THE

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

AND

THE CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

ON SATURDAY 12th NOVEMBER

AT THAKORDWAR

ON

SETH SOBANI'S GROUNDS

AT 9-30 P. M.

AND

SUNDAY 13TH NOVEMBER

ON THE GROUNDS NEAR

ELPHINSTONE MILLS

AT 9-30 P. M.

Speakers :—Mrs. S. NAIDU, Messrs. CHHOTANI, KHADILKAR, SWAMI NARSINGDEO, PANDIT NEKIRAMJI AND OTHERS.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, November 11, 1921.

"REBELLION IN INDIA."

In the October number of the "Asiatic Review," the place of honour has been given to a short contribution by Sir Verney Lovett, lately of the Indian Civil Service. He gives it the hair-raising title of "Rebellion in India" and discusses in it Mahatma Gandhi's activities although in his initial paragraph his only aim appears to have been "to see the causes of the Moplah rebellion in correct perspective." It might suit Sir Verney Lovett's book to misguide the British public by entitling his article "Rebellion in India" but the index to a journal of such honourable traditions as the "Asiatic Review" has been comparatively fairer to the people of this land and has referred to the article simply as "The Riot in India." This is a point worth noting, as it illustrates the tendency on the part of some retired members of the Imperial services, who really ought to know better, to magnify every disturbance of peace and order in this country as not only a rebellion but a universal one and to be always on the lookout to seize every opportunity of pursuading the British public that India is seething with anarchy. Sir Verney Lovett, who might be expected to have had an intimate acquaintance with the conditions of Indian unrest, writes more like a rabid partisan than the experienced administrator, who, because he has had opportunities of studying both sides of the question, ought to be judicious in his findings and fair in his criticism.

This ex-civilian is disappointed with the Government of India and with the "constitutional" party, that is, the party of Co-operators and Moderates, which is expected to work hand in hand with that Government. He notices, evidently with regret, that the Government of India embarked upon the policy of "taking at face value the plea, that the Khilafat-cum-Non-Co-operation movement, with its elaborate inculcation of race-hatred, enjoined abstention from violence; to tolerate it and to prosecute its votaries only when by mischance their efforts produced riot or bloodshed." The Government of India, according to him, have been acting upon the principle that "the reproach of repression *must* be avoided." The results of this policy, he says, were soon apparent. We presume Sir Verney Lovett would have liked the Government to have been more repressive than they have been and instead of considering it to be their duty to rally to their active support Moderate politicians "on whose co-operation the fortunes of the Reforms so largely depended," to have come down with the big stick and silenced agitation in the familiar manner. In summarizing the results of the policy followed, he points out that "the constitutional party did not fill sufficiently the roll assigned to it." But he is pleased to add "that Mr. Gandhi lost much credit among sober members of the educated classes, but fertile in expedients and supported by the Congress and the Khilafat Conference, he turned with redoubled energy to the superstitious and impressionable lower orders."

We think it is high time that literary minded officials and ex-civilians of the Lovett type got rid of one of their most cherished delusions, viz., that it is among the so-called lower orders in India that Mahatma Gandhi's power and influence are most apparent, that the educated classes have not the same kind of reverence for him and that his policy and programme find a far greater number of critics amongst the latter as the Non-Co-operation movement progresses. The truth is the other way about. It is, of course, obvious to any one who has eyes to see, except men like Lord Chelmsford who *will* not see, that the movement led by Mahatma Gandhi has captured the loyalty as well as the imagination of "the masses" in a way few great movements in history have done. Nevertheless, it is a fact that if the Non-Co-operation movement has succeeded so rapidly and so effectively, as it has, it is mainly because of the loyal support of the educated classes of this country to its ideals. In fact, amongst Mahatma Gandhi's immediate lieutenants are found men whom long years of Western education had practically denationalised, but who have reverted to Eastern ideals, without losing sight of the best in Western ideals, under his inspiration. Sir Verney Lovett is pleased to say that Mahatma Gandhi enjoys a "chartered license" in India and that he set himself to capture the masses "reckless of consequences, persistently ignoring the character of his instruments, and the poisonous lies which they disseminated." Indian Nationalist opinion will, however, readily agree that if anybody has enjoyed a chartered license in this country, it was men of Sir Verney Lovett's tribe. It was the policy of pitting class against class, by showering political favours upon one while denying them to the other, the policy of creating racial distinctions, treating the Queen's and other proclamations as scraps of paper, the policy of lowering the standard of British justice, when Europeans stood in the dock as against Indians, which made the political agitator in this country resort to the practice of Non-Co-operation.

Sir Verney Lovett may plume himself upon the fact that within the "Reformed" Councils there are found Indians who declare "that even if the British leave us of their own accord to-day, we shall call them back to-morrow." We are sure the truth has already dawned upon him and those like him who have vested interest in this country that the vast majority of the people of India are now convinced that the British, as things stand, will never leave it unless they are compelled to, and that the question of calling them back to-morrow does not arise. Besides, no idea is further from the minds of Indians than to see the British leave the country. All they are determined to end is the system which makes the British their masters. Sir Verney Lovett is much concerned about the honour or dishonour which attaches to the British name in India. He admits that "British rule in India in the old sense is gone," and is afraid that the "Reforms" are certainly doomed if "the new British-cum-Indian rule does not contain sufficient of the old quality to add the assurance that is needed to the arguments of the Moderates." We can only assure Sir Verney Lovett and his kind that they are under a delusion. Indians do not want now any "Reform" of the present system of Government. They want to end the irresponsible bureaucratic system, condemned by none so emphatically as by the author of the ill-fated "Reforms," having bitterly realized the hopelessness of mending it, and although interested bureaucratic agitators may cry themselves hoarse about rebellion in India, the people are determined to carry out a peaceful change which will end the system and substitute for it one in which Britishers will be more welcome in the country than they are to-day because they will live here as equals of Indians and not as their exploiters or masters.

FRANCE & BRITAIN.

The charges and counter-charges of bad faith and secret plotting against each other, which are being levelled at French and British statesmen by their respective partisans in the Press in connection with the Franco-Kemalist agreement, are not calculated to enhance one's respect towards the principal figures who have been seeking by every possible means to bring about the partition of the Ottoman Empire, while pretending all the time to be inspired only by the principles of stern justice and high ideals of liberty and freedom of small nations. British statesmen pretend to be aghast at the back-sliding of their French friends, but the French Press has a ready answer to the taunt that the French Government have negotiated with the Turkish Nationalists over the head of the British Government. They allege that in September 1919 British statesmen did not scruple to form a secret compact with the puppet Government of Constantinople, which was highly detrimental to French interests. As to the charge that the French have gone back on the Treaty of Sevres to which they were signatories, the French pertinently point out that the Treaty must be taken as having lapsed the moment the British Government issued invitations to the London Conference. The present wrangle between the French and British statesmen does not reveal "Allied" statesmen, especially British statesmen, in a particularly pleasant light. Evidently the perversity of British statesmanship and especially the purblindness of British diplomats to the dangers to the peace of the world lurking in the prolongation of the agony of Turkish peoples, must have convinced the French Government of the futility and danger of any further dependence on British initiative in the opening of negotiations for a permanent settlement of the Near East problem. British statesmen have themselves to thank if they have managed to lose the confidence of their allies by their procrastination and dubious tactics. The most crushing rejoinder to Britain is contained in the semi-official statement issued in Paris which says that "France has confined herself to terminating the hostilities on the Syrian frontiers and the Agreement, by hastening the return of peace in the East, will serve the interests of the Christian minorities everywhere and calm people's mind in the British dominions." The people in the British Dominions are anxious to have their minds calmed and the only way in which Britain can satisfy them is, as the "Temps" says, by participating in France's pacific policy in the East.

Notes of the Day.

Recalcitrant Ulster.

Ulster is the evil genius of Ireland. In the past it has been the main obstacle to the settlement of the Irish question and it seems as if the bark of Irish negotiations now proceeding will meet its doom against the rock of Ulster's recalcitrancy. According to Reuter it is understood that a plan has been submitted to Ulster, by which it becomes a province within the Irish Dominion, the Dominion being controlled by an All-Ireland Parliament, with a status similar to Parliaments existing in the Dominions. But the meeting of the Ulster Cabinet in London has evidently rejected the plan which seems to be the best solution yet offered by the British Government. The only hope lies in the determined attitude of Nationalist Ireland. For its earnestness, combined with the desire to meet the legitimate claims of Ulster, will compel the British Government to take up an unbending attitude in regard to the latter—and Ulster will have to submit.

The Boycott and Manchester.

Oblivious of the swelling tide of sentiment in this country against the use of foreign cloth, which is destined at no distant date to sweep away from the Indian markets the Lancashire goods which are glutting them at present, manufacturers in England have been expressing fond hopes that the present absence of enquiry from India would pass off and that a brighter outlook would dawn before long, removing all cause for anxiety. But the stern realities of the Indian situation are steadily, if silently, making their influence felt even across four thousand miles. For some months past the shrinkage in the Indian imports of Lancashire piecegoods has been on a scale unprecedented in normal years and there is no sign that better times are ahead. If any convincing proof is wanted of the black outlook which is beginning to stare the British manufacturers in the face, as a direct result of the Indian boycott, it is furnished by the latest report from Lancashire contained, in Reuter's cable published yesterday. The prevailing depression in the cotton industry there, which is attributed to the absence of fresh orders, is leading the manufacturers to resort to short time and a meeting of spinners was to have been held on Wednesday to consider the advisability of running mills for four instead of five and a half days weekly. A section of the Anglo-Indian and British Press has been lulling the Lancashire manufacturers and workmen with false hopes of an early brightenning of the Indian situation in regard to cloth imports. If Lancashire knew what was really brewing in India, it would take measures betimes to tide over the impending crisis, by diverting the attention it has been accustomed to give to India to other fields. The Anglo-Indian and British Press is doing a positive disservice to the British industry by misleading it regarding the strength of the boycott movement in India. Meanwhile an instructive sidelight on the disinterested mission of the British people in regard to India is afforded by the questions with which Major Glyn bombarded Mr. Montagu in the Commons on Tuesday, the burden of which was to secure more orders for British goods from India in order "to give work to the unemployed in Britain."

Lord Ronaldshay's "Shikar" Trip.

Lord Ronaldshay's "shikar" trip to Bhutan would have passed unnoticed, but for the enterprise of the Darjeeling correspondent of the "Englishman," who has discovered more than a mere accident in the meeting of Lord Ronaldshay, accompanied by the Raja of Sikkim and Major Bailey, the explorer, with Mr. Bell, who is returning from Lhassa after a mission that has lasted over a year. The correspondent understands that the gubernatorial trip has been arranged more from diplomatic motives than from considerations of either the health or the pleasure of Lord Ronaldshay. Tibetan officials, we are told, are looking appealingly to the British Government, to protect their country from the emissaries of the Bolsheviks, on the one hand, and the aggressions of the Chinese Government, on the other. The deposition of the "living Buddha" and proclamation of a Soviet Government in Mangolia is stated to have particularly upset the Tibetans. The Tibetans are also said to be desirous of the help of Britain "to open up her (Tibet's) remote fastnesses to civilisation and education." The British under Col. Younghusband once before attempted the latter task, but not much good came of it. Evidently the attempt this time—if it is to be made at all—will be conducted on more peaceful lines. It has been reported that Mr. Bell is accompanied by "a very high Tibetan official with a large escort of soldiers and equipped on most modern lines." Nothing, of course, will come out officially regarding the nature or the outcome of the "conversations" and negotiations that may be conducted between the British and Tibetan representations. Neither the people of this country nor the legislatures have any voice in shaping the policy of the Government towards a neighbour like Tibet. Indians know what value to attach to the sympathies of European statesmen towards Asiatic nations in plight and to their solicitude for the "education" and "civilisation" of these peoples. In these circumstances, the people of India have done well, through their national assembly, to make publicly known to all neighbouring and foreign States that they harbour no evil designs against any of these State.

In the Service of the Country.

It must have been a rare treat to the graduates of the Punjab National College to receive their degrees from Mahatma Gandhi—the nation's tribune—and listen to his convocation address inspired with ideals of service, in strong contrast to phillipics on sea-power or law or effusions on Vedantic mysticism. Faddists may quarrel with our National universities on the score of their meagre equipment and the absence of educational experts connected with them. These institutions have this in their favour that they make of their alumni 'dedicated spirits,' the supreme goal of education as Lord Haldane has put it. State education as now conducted in this country stands condemned, if for nothing else, for the fact that whatever else it does, it does not place the ideal of service in the first place. Mr. Arundale who, as he himself has declared, has both his feet planted firmly in the Co-operation camp, drew pointed attention to this fact in his recent lectures on national education. The graduates of national universities have a great responsibility as the prestige of their universities depends on how they acquit themselves. Mahatma Gandhi congratulated them on their patriotism, courage and sacrifice. The summary of his address telegraphed by the Associated Press is very brief and we can only infer that Mahatma Gandhi, in referring to their sacrifice, wished to emphasise the fact that the new graduates had burnt their boats and could not look forward to Government or semi-Government patronage. We are sure that they will not take Mahatmaji's remarks in the spirit of a Pharisee but do their level best by earnest and disinterested endeavours to hasten the day of their country's liberation as they did when they turned their backs on the colleges, dear to them for many pleasant and in some cases romantic associations. We offer our congratulations to the graduates of the Punjab and look forward to the Convocation of the Gujarat Vidyapith of which Mahatmaji is the Chancellor.

The Prince and Students.

One of the items of the revised Bombay programme of the Prince's visit is "an address from students." But from what class of students? Not surely from the students of the national schools and colleges; they would spurn the idea. Nor from the students of Bombay University either. Though they may have found themselves unable to boycott their schools and colleges, they would never flout public opinion and dance attendance upon a Government whose agents humiliated their fellow-students in the Punjab and made them walk sixteen miles a day in the burning sun. If the University has taken it upon itself to 'represent' the students, let the address go into the programme as an address by the Senate representing the students. It may look ridiculous, but it would be more honest, the responsibility being the Senate's. Why, by advertising the address as coming from students, make it appear that the Bombay students are responsible for it, when the latter as a body know nothing and were not consulted about the address? This is throwing dust into the eyes of the world and of the innocent Prince. It is also fooling the students. But are the students going to let themselves be fooled?

Poor Clerks!

We publish elsewhere copy of a telegram addressed about a month ago to the Viceroy and the Auditor-General by the clerks employed in the Accountant-General's office in this city. It is, as usual, not yet acknowledge. It reveals a method of economy and retrenchment which can safely be copied by other heads of Government departments. For, it is only the inarticulate subordinates or clerks who suffer by the method. It does not even remotely affect the pockets of the presiding deities. The method is simplicity itself. You have, to begin with, some scheme of revision with the ostensible object of affording relief to the subordinates. Once that is achieved the process of working it out may be easily learnt. All you have got to do is to leave the final interpretation of the terms of revision in your own hands. For instance, the distressed clerks in the Accountant-General's Office have long been clamouring for their rights under a similar revision. They have cited express statements in letters and the orders issued by their Departmental head in support of their request for an increase in their emoluments. But by an ingenious and subtle interpretation and manipulation of "percentage" and "substantive pay" the authorities of the department have been successful not only in thwarting their claims but in actually reducing the condition of the clerks to something worse than that before the revision. So that they are now compelled in the last resort to demand not their legitimate increase under the revision but the concellation of the measure. The Accountant-General and the Auditor-General appear to be perfectly satisfied by the curious interpretation. But such callous treatment cannot be tolerated; the clerks are justified in demanding a more humane interpretation of the terms of relief measures.

Provincial Forests Service.

The Government of India have revised the scale of salaries of the Forest Services, both Provincial and Imperial. As was to be expected, all grades of the pampered service, largely European in personnel, get an increase ranging between 20 to 33 per cent. The Provincial Service, on the other hand, manned by Indian graduates of the Dehra Dun College of Forestry, gets an increase of anything from zero to *minus* 13 per cent. Heads I win and tails you lose, as the gaint said to the dwarf. But in this "New Era" there must be no lack of opportunity for Indians to hold high offices in the service of the Crown, and so a few Imperial posts have been thrown open to members of the Provincial Service! To the forest officer, leading a lonely life in the jungles of India, removed from all social amenities, this gift of the Olympians will come as poor solace, for even if he holds the coveted Imperial post, he will get on an average only an 8 per cent. increase on his salary. The Provincial Services were meant as a sop to Indian "agitators." The salaries of their members and their limited opportunities made Dadabhai Nowroji describe them as Parish Services. The members of the Provincial Forest Service receive at Dehra Dun a training in forestry not inferior to that which can be had in Europe. They carried on during the war the work of Imperial officers and the Islington Commission said that "there are no grounds of policy for any considerable admixture of officers imported from Europe." If the Government are in earnest to Indianise the administration, they should begin by doing away with the invidious distinctions between Imperial and Provincial services. Ability should be the sole passport to public service.

Ceylon Going "Dry."

Ceylon is fast going dry. Despite the chilling attitude of the administration, the people are enthusiastically pursuing their crusade against "drink." It is stated that there is even a growing movement to boycott weddings or 'at homes' where liquor is served. At a Buddhist wedding, recently, a report runs, when it was discovered that whisky was being served to the guests, the audience walked out in a body. It is said there will be a slump in the 'drink' revenues of the country, this year. The people of the Island deserve to be congratulated on their achievement. When a people are determined to achieve anything, they always succeed whatever the obstacles. If Indians also would only will we know, they would in a short time rid the country of the evil of drink. What is necessary is earnest determination.

FRANCE'S PACIFIC POLICY.

B ITAIN INVITED TO JOIN.

SECRET ANGLO-TURK TREATY.

"MATIN'S" ALLEGATIONS REPUDIATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

Paris.—A semi-official statement denies that the Franco-Turkish agreement is a new Treaty or that it is unknown to the British Government. The statement declares that it is identical with the agreement the text of which has been in hands of the British Government since April with exception of insignificant modifications. It is not opposed to the Treaty of Sevres because the latter implicitly lapsed when the Allies invited the representatives of the Angora Government to come to London. The statement concludes that France has confined herself to terminating the hostilities on the Syrian frontiers and the agreement by hastening the return of peace in the East, will serve the interests of the Christian minorities everywhere and calm people's mind in the British dominions.

ANGORA AGREEMENT.

NO MONOPOLY TO FRANCE FOR MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 10.

The "Temps" denies that there is a secret annexe to the Angora agreement giving France monopoly on military instruction of the Turkish gendarmerie and declares that the agreement was communicated to the British Ambassador in Paris on the 4th April. The "Temps" asks why the British Foreign Office has been silent for seven months and declares that not a single concession has been obtained by France in the zone reserved for another power. The "Temps" concludes by inviting Britain to participate in France's pacific policy in the East.

SECRET ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY OF 1919.

NOT CALCULATED TO RUIN FRENCH KEMALIST

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 10.

Paris:—In connection with the Anglo-French press polemic regarding the Franco-Kemalist agreement the 'Matin' publishes a letter from Deputy Saladier asserting that the secret Anglo-Turkish Treaty, was signed in Constantinople on the 2nd September, 1919, by the Grand Vizier, Damad Ferid Pasha and three British officials which, Deputy Saladier says, was not calculated to ruin the totally the French interests in the Ottoman Empire. The "Matin," in pulishing the alleged text of the document, throws upon Deputy Saladier the entire responsibilities for the allegations.

"MATIN'S" ALLEGATION— "COMPLETE FABRICATION."

BRITISH EMBASSY'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Nov. 11.

Paris.—The British Embassy has issued a statement describing Deputy Saladier's allegation published in the "Matin" as a "Complete fabrication."

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

REPORTED STAGNATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

Stagnation of trade is reclected by the Board of Trade returns for October showing that the imports amounted only to 61 millions sterling compared with 149 millions in October 1920 and exports amounted to 62 millions compared with 112 in October last year. Re-exports amounted to ten millions compared with sixteen last year. Imports of raw cotton and wool each declined by nearly four millions, exports of manufactures by 45 millions, cotton goods by 15 millions, iron and steel manufactures by 7 millions and woolen manufactures by nearly 6 millions.

BRITISH NATIONAL FINANCE.

PICTURE GLOOMY BUT PROSPECTS BRIGHTER.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir R. S. Horne drew a gloomy picture of national finances. He said that the estimated surplus on extraordinary expenditure of ninety-seven millions had entirely disappeared owing to the coal stoppage and the railway agreement. The supplementary estimates necessitated by unemployment had added further twenty millions, which was counter-balanced by the savings on revenue, which had been surprisingly good. Income tax, estate, customs and excise duties had exceeded the expectations, shewing that the people had greater reserves of wealth than had been suspected. It was estimated that the revenue would not produce eighty millions required for the sinking fund. This would not involve a deficit on the budget, as the sum would be borrowed. The House would have to harden its heart and cut its coat according to the cloth. It was not yet fully realised that there must be an additional expenditure as the American debt was still owing and the interest had been postponed for the last three years. According to the arrangement, the interest would begin to be payable next year at the rate of fifty millions yearly.

Sir R. S. Horne hoped that the reference to the American debt would not occasion a discussion upon the inter-Allied indebtedness, which would not be conducive to the friendliness of feeling between Britain and the United States. The British attitude must be that what we owed, we were always prepared to pay. We should always meet our obligations, however hard and difficult were the circumstances. (Cheers.)

Sir Robert concluded that the horizon was distinctly brighter, and he expressed the assurance that Britain's traditional tenacity and resourcefulness would carry her through the hard times.

Gibraltar.—The 1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment from England, and 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade from Quetta, are shortly due for garrison duty at rock. The Fourth Rifle Brigade are to relieve the Fourth Middlesex, who are proceeding to Egypt.

COL. RAWLINSON'S TREATMENT.

QUESTION IN LORDS.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 1 a.m., Nov. 11.

In the House of Lords, Lord Newton called attention to a letter written by Sir Percy Scott to the Press, denouncing the British Government for allowing Colonel Rawlinson to be treated barbarously by Kemalists.

Lord Curzon said that he had read the letter with the most profound astonishment and regret. The charges against Government were absolutely without foundation. The letter was written evidently in ignorance of facts. He related Government's efforts to obtain the release of British prisoners in Turkey, and he emphasised the Government's anxiety to secure their speedy release.

But the Government's utmost energy was temporarily powerless against the bad faith of Turks, until finally Government was forced to exchange one hundred and eighteen Turks for about thirty British prisoners. With regard to the treatment of Colonel Rawlinson, the British prisoners who were released in June, brought a message from him stating that he was not being well treated; but from other sources, Government had heard that he was well and treated with consideration due to his rank.

Knowing Colonel Rawlinson personally, Lord Curzon said that he had greatly interested himself in extricating Col. Rawlinson from his cruel position, and he had been constantly communicating with his brother, the Commander-in-Chief in India.

THE CLOUDS AND THE SUN.

MR. WHYTE'S OPTIMISM.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, Nov. 10.

Speaking at the reception given by the Karan community, Mr. Whyte said that the address presented to him had referred to the clouds. He assured that Burma was not the only place with clouds in the sky, but they could not see the clouds, were not the Sun behind them. From what he had seen he was convinced there was strength in the soul and in character of the people which would enable them to emerge safely through the clouds of any storm and he would prophesy a bright future not far distant. If they all worked together instead of dividing, they would advance the progress, peace and prosperity of Burma.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

KEENNESS OF DELEGATES

PACIFIC AND ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10

Washington.—Optimism reigns as the date of the assembling of the conference approaches. The keenness of the delegates to accomplish real results is regarded as of good augury. It is expected that the first problem to be approached will be the American proposal for a basis of agreement on the reduction of naval armaments and the manner of its reception by the other delegations is likely to depend on the adjustment of specific questions relating to the Far East.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance is being increasingly discussed in the American press. During the Imperial Conference in London, the Washington officials keenly watched the outcome of the deliberations between the confreres, but the latter's failure to take positive action regarding the alliance temporarily allayed apprehension. It is now declared that the movement for the conference received its first impulse from the Imperial Conference when the policy of open agreement of understanding regarding the Pacific assumed a concrete shape in the minds of President Harding and Mr. Hughes the obviate reasons for Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 10.

Sixty-nine women's organisations representing three million members of the social, political and industrial societies, sending delegates to the League of Nations are holding a deonstration in the Central Hall, Westminster on November 11th, when Ladies Astor and Bonham Carter and other speakers will address the gathering on the Washington conference.

"CITY OF RANGOON" ON FIRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Nov. 10.

Antwerp.—The British steamer, City of Rangoon, arrived to-day from Cochin. Fire broke out in number two hold containing inward cargo of coir and oil and has not yet been extinguished. The hatches have been battened down and steam injected. The extent of the fire is unknown.

ARMY CLOTHING CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Nov. [illegible]

In the Allahabad Clothing Depot case today Captain Hicks said he was present when Captain Wynne Cole's rooms were searched and signed a search list. Several other witnesses deposed to being search witnesses. Mohamed Ibrahim deposed some "razais" were knocked down in his name at the Depot sale.

An Allahabad Bank clerk produced a copy of Conductor Riley's fixed deposit and current accounts.

The case was adjourned to the 18th instant. The second case, in which Capt. Cole, Conductor Freed, Mr. E. Wherton and Conductors Reley are accused, will begin on Monday.

GREEKS IN CILICIA.

TERRITORY EVACUATED BY FRENCH.

20 DAYS' NOTICE TO VACATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

Athens.—Newspapers learn that the Greek and other Christians in Cilicia have been given twenty days in which to leave the territory evacuated by the French and occupied by the Kemalists. The Greek Government is considering measures to assist the refugees.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROVISION OF ONE DAY REST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

Geneva.—The Commission of the International Labour Conference has adopted by seventeen votes to twelve the draft convention establishing a general rule providing for one day rest in seven but allowing for great elasticity in its application.

UTILISING WATER-POWER.

GREATEST SLUGGISHNESS IN BRITISH EMPIRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10

The British neglect of water power as revealed in the report of the Water-power Committee of the Board of Scientific Societies is commented upon in the press, where it is pointed out that whereas sixty million horse-power are available industrially in the British Empire only five per cent. has been developmed. Compared to Continental Europe and the United States, the greatest sluggishness is displayed by the Empire both actually and relatively. This is partly attributed to the abundant coal supplies which, however, are a wasting resource.

PROF. S. LEVY IN INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

Professor Sylvain Levy, the famous Indologist of France, has come to India in connection with the Biswa Bharati International University founded by Dr. Rabindra NathTagore. He left for Bolpur to-day with Madame Levy. The Professor will deliver lectures and also train students in research.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Nov. 9.

[illegible] the passing of the Oudh Rent Bill, on the Hon. Finance Member's motion, the U. P. Land Revenue Bill in accordance with the amendment in the Oudh Rent Bill was passed.

The Hon. Mr. Chintamani, Minister of Education, then moved for consideration, the Select Committee's report on the Allahabad University Bill. Mr. Chintamani mentioned the great extent to which the Bill was liberalised in the Select Committee in accordance with the non official wishes. Changes in the Select Committee included that the office of Vice-Chancellor be made elective subject to the necessary safeguard. The Minister added that it would be seen that the attitude of Government was in accordance with the general wishes and sentiments of the members.

BOYCOTT THE PRINCE'S VISIT

IT IS

THE TEST OF YOUR EARNESTNESS.

If you are Determined to Secure

Redress of Punjab Wrong

Revision of Treaty of Sevres

AND

SWARAJ,

Then Boycott The Prince's Visit.

Measure of Your Response will be the Measure of Your Fitness.

India bears no Ill-will against the Prince.

WIESBADEN AGREEMENT.

"GERMANY'S NEW BURDEN.

STATEMENT BY SIR J. BRADBURY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 10.

Wit regard to statements in the French press that British never objected to the agreement between M. Briand and Bekir Sami Bey last March it is authoritatively stated that on the contrary the British Government very strongly protested and only discontinued the protests when it was clear that the agreement was a dead letter owing to the refusal of the Angora Government tobratify it. The New Franco-Kemalist agreement goes further than the old one on many important points. For example it states that the state of war between France and Turkey is ended, whereas the March agreement only spoke of the cessation of hostilities.

It is thought strange that France should conclude a separate agreement with Angora when the British Government, in its conversations with the Greek delegation in London, has unwaveringly adhered to the principle that negotiations with the belligerents should only be conducted through the Allies in the strictest unison.

Sir John Bradbury declares that the Wiesbaden agreement involves a new burden on Germany in addition to the burden imposed by the reparation commission. Germany's acceptance of the agreement is remarkable in view of the German aseverations of the difficulty of meeting her present obligation. Sir J. Bradbury Affirms that potential dimensions of the new burden are so great that it may prejudice the Germans fulfilment of her present obligations, therefore, British, Belgian and Italian members of the reparation commission advocate safeguards on order to ensure that the allies receive a proper share of Germany indemnity. Sir J. Bradbury thinks that with safeguards the Wiesbaden agreement is likely to accelerate the solution of the reparation problem as regards France without prejudicing interests of other Allies.

"GERMANY HEADING TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY.

TO AVOID PAYMENT OF REPARATIONS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 10.

Paris.—M. Lasteyrie, the reporter on the special budget for recoverable expenditure, has returned from Berlin and informed the Financial Committee of the Chamber that the German Government, by reckless issue of paper money, is heading for bankruptcy, which the great industries regard as the best means of avoiding payment of the reparations. M. Lasteyrie declared that such bankruptcy, if it should happen would be purely monetary, and in no way economic, because Germany, even if she fell to the level of the Austrian Crown, would preserve the formidable industrial power intact. M. Lasteyrie considers that it is essential that the Inter-Allied Commissions should effectively control the German administration in order to compel Germany to cease irregular expenditure and to collect the taxes regularly.

GERMANY UNABLE TO FULFIL ENTENTE'S DEMAND.

DEBATE ON NEW TAXATION LAWS IN REICHSTAG.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 8.
Recd. 1 p.m., Oct. 10.

Berlin.—While the Reichstag was debating new taxation laws to-day, ex-minister Helfferich, referring to the fall in exchange, demanded that the Government should take measures to prevent the draining of Germany of her resources by foreign countries, and he declared that Germany's reparation payments were equal to the yearly taxation of seven thousand marks per head. Hefferich further declared that no taxes would ever suffice to meet the mad demands of the Versailles Treaty. He contended that honour demanded that Germany should inform the Entente that she was unable to adhere to Wirth's policy of fulfilment of the Entente's demands.

GROWTH OF FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE.

STATEMENT BY FRENCH MINISTER OF COMMERCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Nov. 10.

Paris.—Satisfaction at the growth of trade between France and Germany was expressed to-day by the Minister of Commerce in the course of the statement in the Senate in which he stated that German exports into France for the first eight months of 1921 amounted to 1756 million France compares with 1500 millions in corresponding period of 1920. Simultaneously French exports to Germany amounted to 1622 millions compared with 812 millions in the corresponding period of 1920.

ULSTER MINISTERS IN LONDON.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE WITH PREMIER.

SUPPORTS SIR J, CRAIG'S FIRM ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 11-45 a.m. Nov. 10.

The Ulster cabinet arrived in London this morning and immediately assembled at the Savoy Hotel to discuss the written proposals submitted to them for an all-Ireland Parliament, after which they issued a communique stating that they unanimously approved the firm attitude maintained by Sir James Craig in the interests of Ulster.

Mr. Lloyd George has arranged to meet the members of the Ulster cabinet tomorrow evening and give further information and explanations of the many questions raised.

Sir James Craig to-day told an interviewer that the members of the cabinet were prepared to meet Mr. Lloyd George to-day but it is understood that the Premier's engagements make this impossible.

After an interview with Mr. Lloyd George, the Ulster Cabinet will submit their final replies in writing.

IRISH TRUCE.

595 BREACHES REPORTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons at the question time, Mr. Brown stated that the police in Ireland reported 595 breaches of truce including 206 cases of kidnapping, in 114 of which the persons had been released. 50 of other breaches related to drilling, etc., not entailing interferesce with individuals. Mr. Brown added that a number of kidnappers had been punished.

DENATURATION OF POWER ALCOHOL

MPIRE MOTOR FUELS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., Nov. 10

The Empire Motor Fuels Committee of Imperial Motor Transport Council at which the Empire delegates are present has passed a resolution recommending the Governments of the Empire to consider the advisability of submitting proposals regarding the adoption of common methods of and formulae for denaturation of power alcohol in order to cheapen and facilitate operations.

ARMISTICE DAY IN LONDON.

(REUTER TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 1 p.m., Nov. 10.

Troops taking part in the ceremony in the Westminster Abbey on the Armistice Day will include three hundred ex-service men. Lord Haig will place upon the Cenotaph a cushion composed of Flanders' poppies with 'From Doublais Haig' in bay leaves. A new stone tomb of the Unknown Warrior will be unveiled. It is made of a marble from Waterloo in Belgium with inscription in brass letters set in marble. Eight men have been occupied day and night for a month past hand-drilling the inscription. A "Remembrance Poem" will be recited in the theatres.

MINERS' SUBSIDY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

Mr. Lloyd George to-day received the miners' executive at the Downing Street and confirmed the Government's refusal to pay the miners a subsidy of three millions sterling being the unexpended balance of the Government's subsidy of ten millions sterling to the mining industry.

DEMOBILISATION OF CZECHO SLOVAK ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Noc. 9.
Recd. 2-0 p.m. Nov. 10.

Relaxation of tention in South Europe is indicated by a telegram from Prague stating that the Czecho-Slovak army has begun to demobilise.

O. & R. RY. MEN'S DEMANDS.

APPEAL TO VICEROY BEFORE STRIKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, Nov. 8.

The G. and R. Railway authorities have not yet replied to the demand of men for increased wages. The Secretary of the Railway Union interviewed the Agent. To-day a meeting of delegates is being held to consider the advisability of holding a general meeting of the men to-morrow to decide the course of action even if the Agent's reply was not received till to-morrow. In order to avoid political colour the Union is anxious to appeal to the Viceroy before launching on a strike.

RENUNCIATION AND DISCIPLINE.

ESSENTIALS OF SWARAJ.

MAHATMAJI ON NEED OF FULFILLING CONGRESS PLEDGE.

DELHI POLITICAL CONFERENCE SITTING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 10.

The Delhi Political Conference opened at Muttra, yesterday. Pandit Motilal Nehru presided and in the course of his address said that Mahatma Gandhi was like an Examiner appointed by the Divine Agency, to test the capacity of the people of India for Swaraj. If people proved their capacity according to His test there would be Swaraj in the end of this year.

Mr. Gandhi made a speech and dealing with the question of the attainment of Swaraj by the end of October he said he never said he could personally bring about conditions which would benefit them, for it was for those who as delegates of the last Indian National Congress had pledged to carrying out the programme of Non-Cooperation laid down by the Congress and the people of the country were to blame themselves for not having fulfilled their pledge. The country had not yet proved its capacity for it, the simple course of renunciation and discipline, which alone could help them to win Swaraj, had not yet been completed. It was all the more incumbent on the country now to put forth all its energy to complete the remaining programme before the end of this year, and if they succeeded in doing so he staked his life on the assurance they would be Swaraji by the end of this year.

Resolutions were adopted on Civil Disobedience, the boycott of the Prince's visit and that the Indian National Congress should, at its forthcoming session, definitely assert and declare to the world the Indian peoples' inalienable right and ultimate will to Independent Sovereignty excluding all relations with foreign powers and nations including Great Britain.

TILAK SCHOOL OF POLITICS.

OPENED BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A solemn and quiet ceremony took place to-day at Lala Lajpat Rai's house, when Mr. Gandhi formally opened the Tilak School of Politics, and blessed the students who had taken the vow to study politics and serve their Motherland.

Lala Lajpat Rai gave a short history of the origin of the Tilak School, and asked Mr. Gandhi to give his blessings to all.

Mr. Gandhi in a short speech asked the students to be true to their vow and serve their country. After the ceremony was over all invited guests were entertained to breakfast by Lala Lajpat Rai.

SATARA LEADERS GAGGED.

ORDER NOT TO MAKE SPEECHS FOR 2 MONTH

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SATARA, Nov. 9.

On the 3rd instant, the Satara Congress and Khilafat Committees had convened a public meeting to congratulate the Ali Brothers and others in the Karachi trial. Five minutes before the meeting, the President, Congress Committee, and the Secretary, Khilafat Committee, and one Mr. P. Ghamkar, were served with notices by the City Magistrate, under Section 144, C. P. C. ordering them to abstain from speaking within his jurisdiction for two months. The meeting was however gone through, one of those served with the notice Mr. N. M. Astaputra being voted to the chair. The Chairman remained silent in the chair all the time, only pointing at persons who, he wished, should address. The last speaker, Mr. Soman, put the resolution to vote and got it carried unanimously.

Then another meeting outside the Municipal limits was called the next day at which those who were served with the notice were also expected to make speeches. The police got clue of the same and the District Magistrate, Mr. E. L. Moysey, served fresh notices on the three gentlemen under the same section prohibiting them from making speeches within the whole district for two months. These notices could not be served before the meeting, as the persons convened refused to be served in the street, as had been done on the previous day, and the police had to wait until after they spoke at the meeting. This is for the second time that these persons have been dealt with under Section 144 the first being in June last in connection with the picketing movement at Satara.

FIND OF NATURAL GAS,

A SENSATION IN BARODA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 9.

Natural gas is found in Baroda in a well in the Dewan's bungalow while boring for water at a depth of 140 feet from the ground level. On analysis it is found to be Marsh Gas or Methane and is combustible. The flow is measured to be about seventy thousand cubic feet a day. Similar gas was observed while boring in a well in the Palace compound. Some two years back, the same gas was observed on the surface, at Jagatia in the Kodinar Taluka in Kathiawar. This territory also belongs to H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

The flow of the gas from the Dewan's bungalow is in good quantity and efforts are being made to utilise it for light and heat and power. It is coming out of alluvium and has been so far considered as unlikely. The phenomena has created quite a sensation.

The sources of the gas at the three places are being investigated upon. Several borings were made at Jagatia, and further work is proceeding. The gas at Baroda is being investigated upon by the Geological Survey of India.

BOYCOTT OF PRINCE'S VISIT.

N. C. O. ADOPTED.

HINDU SABHA'S RESOLUTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 8.

The All-India Hindu Sabha resumed its sitting at 7 p.m. and the following important resolution was passed unanimously. Swami Shradhanand proposed in an impressive speech which was seconded and supported by Mahatma Gandhi and Messrs. Das, Rambhuj Dutt Choudhry, Kelkar, Monje, Pattabisituram, Azad Subhani respectively, that the special session of the All-India Hindu Maha Sabha resolves that all Hindus should consider it their religious duty for the sake of Gaumata to adopt the full programme of Non-Violent Non-Cooperation which is going on in the country under the auspices of the Indian National Congress (as advised by the Sub-Committee appointed at the special session held at Brindaban) and further declares it to be the religious duty of (a) every Hindu to boycott the Prince of Wales' visit which is calculated to strengthen the power of British Government in India; (b) every Hindu should wear pure Swadeshi and discard the use of foreign cloth; (c) and whereas several lakhs of cows are being slaughtered in the cantonments every year this Conference is strongly of opinion that it is a great sin for the Hindus to serve in the military and the police particularly and all other Government departments generally. All the leaders delivered moving speeches which created great enthusiasm among the audience.

DELHI PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

IN SESSION AT MUTTRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Nov. 9.

Pandit Motilal Nehru and his party arrived Muttra on the 9th instant and were received by the members of the Reception Committee and a large crowds of people on the station. Afterwards they went to Bistrant Ghat driving through the city. The streets were decorated and large crowds lined the streets and showered flowers on them. A great enthusiasm prevailed. Ladies crowded the balcony of the houses. The Conference met at 3-30 p.m. and the pandal was packed to overflowing with delegates and others. The special feature of the Conference was a large attendence of ladies.

Mr. Nirangan Das, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates said:—"The present Government in despair given up all justice and fairplay. We will meet violence by non-violence, repression by indifference, falsehood by truth, misrepresentation by true representation and last but not least, we must make ourselves better than those who for the last 150 years have been guiding our destinies." He said there could be no Swaraj without true patriotism and love of Motherland until the words Hindus, Mahomedans, Sikhs disappear from politics and untouchability was expelled from India like Badeshi cloth. He said it was a question of now or never. He was sure God was with the people in their struggle for existence and victory was bound to come to the right and not to the mighty. He greatly emphasised the necessity of organising the country. He spoke on repression, Swadeshi and Civil Disobedience in his speech and said fear should be driven out because it was the only cause of our slavery.

Dr. Ansari proposed the election of Pandit Motilal Nehru as the Chairman and was supported by Dr. Ramsarup Sarin of Muttra, Babu Ram of Muzaffernagar, Md. Taqi of Delhi, Narain Das of Brindaban.

The President said he intended to make no more speeches after furnishing present series and would impose upon himself restriction of Section 144, because it was time of action and not of speech.

ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY BILL.

MR. CHANTAMANI ON POSITIONS OF MINISTERS AND GOVERNOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 10.

Hon. C. Y. Chintamani, Education Minister, made a vigorous reply explaining the positions of Ministers and Governor during the discussion on the Allahabad University Bill in opposing the amendment that instead of Government, on the recommendation of the University, the Court should appoint the Minister as Chancellor. The mover pressing for a division found himself alone voting for; whereas 41 voted against the amendment.

The amendment to allow private candidates to take degrees was negatived 21 against 23, the Minister and De La Fossee, Director of Public Instruction, opposed, the latted emphasising that it was against the spirit of the Educational Reform. On the Minister making an assuring statement, on behalf of Government, that the mofussil and private colleges would in no way suffer by the reform of the University, the amendment in that connection was withdrawn. Several amendments were withdrawn and a few accepted. The President announced it is not likely that non-official business would be taken up this session, but the Governor allotted five days for non-official business immediately after the Prince's visit.

THAT WAY DOES NOT LIE THE SOLUTION.

THE TRIAL AND AFTER.

(BY THE HON. MR. G. M. BHURGRI.)

The great State trial of the Ali Brothers and other Khilafat Leaders has ended. I wrote a few days before their arrest and prosecution of the unwisdom of such a course, not on the merits of case itself, but on higher grounds than even the formal vindication of the established law of the land, penal or criminal. My contention was two fold. I showed that the harm arising out of that step,—whether in the case of the very vindication of the law and the maintenance of the authority and prestige of the Government or of coping with the situation and restoring calm and quiet in the country, would outweigh all other considerations combined together. And, therefore, I submitted, that way did not lie the solution.

I now write after the great trial has ended to examine briefly, not the judicial findings of the Judge and the July, but the position of the Government with respect to the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements, during and after the trial. I have carefully watched the proceedings and tried to study the effect of those proceedings on the public mind from day to day, the progress of the trial uptil the verdict of the Jury and the Judge, and finally the very partial conviction of the six learned Maulanas, and the acquittal of the Shankaracharya.

Government Defied.

The very first question that I would like to ask the supporters of the prosecution is: "Have the proceedings in the courts, both the lower and the Sessions, added to the prestige of the law-courts and the majesty of the law, or shaken that presige and brought the ridicule and jerring of the man in the street at that majesty of the law which it was intended to vindicate?

And then what is to be said of the verdict of the "not guilty" of the Judge and the Jury on the *main* charge of criminal conspiracy and attempt to seduce troops to safeguard against and prove which the whole prosecution. I understand, was prompted. Even where the verdict of the majority of jurors and the judge is "guilty" what is the case? The Government by the prosecution of the seven leaders have incited anybody and everybody in the Khilafat and Non-Co-operation movements to issue manifestoes or hold public meetings to proclaim and repeat the very resolution which was the sole contention of the subsidiary charges and conviction, thus defy the Government in their face, and the very law it was intended to vindicate by the prosecution. Has that, I ask, added to the prestige of the Government, and helped to vindicate the majesty of the established law, or undermined that prestige further and flouted the very law it was intended to vindicate? Let the supporters of the prosecution once again answer after due reflection.

What then is the sum total of the result of the whole trial? Has it abated the fury of our Non-Co-operating friends and made them relax their programme? Or, has it been a fresh moral and political victory for the Non-co-operator, and an impetus to him for further drastic action? Has all that brought the solution of the great problems confronting the Government and the well-wishers of the country nearer, or, has it made the issues more complex, more bitter, and the situation graver and graver?

And yet I am not quite without hope. I see that there is yet a way to bring peace and harmony in the country so far as the Khilafat and the Turkish Peace terms are concerned on which mainly rests and fosters the great Non-Co-operation movement

How it can be done.

Let the Government of India and, through it, all its supporters and the well-wishers of the country say to the British Government; "Vindicate your pledges to the people of India, the pledge which Mr. Lloyd George gave to the Indian Mussalmans in 1918, before it is possible for us to vindicate the law in its reality and restore true peace and harmony in the country." That is the great truth which the Government of India themselves have to realise first, and then openly to press it before the British Cabinet.

The Government of India are fully aware of the intensity of feeling on the subject of Khilafat and the Turkish Peace Treaty among not only the Mussalmans of India, aye the entire Indian community, but also other Asiatic Powers, principally Muslim. It will serve no useful purpose, at the present moment, to go into the right or other wise of this feeling. The fact remains that nothing short of an [illegible] peace, consistent with the [illegible] tegrity of Islam would satisfy them. The Government of India [illegible] from time to time expressed sympathy with the people on this subject. They and [illegible] pion of the Muslim cause, the Secretary of State for India, have forward the Muslim view before the British Cabinet from time to time. What the reason why their efforts have not brought due recognition from the appreciation of the Indian Community is that these efforts have led to *little or no appreciable results* so far as the early prospects of the honourable settlement are concerned.

Flouting Muslim Sentiments.

On the contrary the unfortunate course of events that have followed leading to and in the development of the Turco-Greek War has created a very strong impression in this country that the British Cabinet, though apparently observing neutrality, are flouting the Muslim sentiments by permitting the private supply from England of arms, ammunition and money loans to Greece and thus equipping the Greek armies with what the Angora troops so badly need, but are unable to have.

In this connection it is worth noticing what the attitude of the Prime Minister was, till very lately. He was emphatic in his reiteration of the statement which he first made when approached on behalf of the Angora Government and the Mussalmans of India to intervene in the Turco-Greek War, that the policy of his Government was to leave the issue to be decided between the Greeks and the Turks themselves. His recent statement, after the first reverses sustained by the Greek armies that "proper moment for intervention had not yet arrived," has however, given rise to another suspicion that the present refusal may be made the pretext for an intervention of another sort, when the Greeks are completely beaten. Should this suspicion rightly or wrongly gain ground and should an intervention take place at a later stage when the Greeks are actually completely beaten, it would lead to disasterous effect not only so far as the movements of Khilafat and Non-Co-operation are concerned but also as the various Mussalman State in Asia go. It would be going against the very vital interests of, nay, it would be a death blow to the British Empire in Asia.

That I am no alarmist, that this is not my view alone, but also of those who represent the Government of India. I may be permitted to point out what the Hon. Mr. Bray, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, said in the course of his speech on my motion of adjournment re the Khilafat movement in the Delhi Session of the Council of State:—

"There is a great belt of Islamic countries stretching unbroken from the south of the straits of Gibraltar far away into Northern China. One block of India itself stands within that belt—that great frontier buttress on the North-West made up of the North-West Frontier Provinces and Baluchistan. But it is even more relevant to my present purpose that within that Islamic belt are included nearly of all the foreign countries with which India is most closely concerned. It is thus palpable that from an external point of view alone the welfare and goodwill of Islam must in the very nature of things be of paramount importance to India and the British Empire. This fact is in itself a powerful reinforcement of the cause which Muslim India has at heart."

Reuter informed us the other day that the Afghan armies were fighting by the side of the Turks against Greek armies. A later telegram announces conclusion of a defensive and offensive alliance between Afghanistan and Persia. These are also signs which portend to the problem assuming larger dimensions and prejudicing friendly relations between England and various Islamic Powers which are at present neutral. For the reason that England being the most important and influential in the Conferences and Councils of the Allies, is, as I have stated above, suspected at this movement of befriending Greece against Turkey, whereas France and Italy are said to favour the conclusion of the Treaty with Turkey, more or less on the lines laid down by Mr. Lloyd George in January, 1918.

I have already pointed above how the recent prosecutions and convictions have given a fresh lease to the grave discontent and excitement already prevalent in the country. Add this the further excitement due to the confiscation of the Ulema's *Fatwa*, and also all kinds of rumours about Mahatma Gandhi's and other leaders' arrests should they resort to Civil Disobedience or acts of that kind. It is only desirable that the Government, not out of their weakenss but their strength, should pacify the discontent and excitement as far as it reasonably should be, before it is too late.

The only way by which, it appears to me, the Government of India can do so, and thus avert both the external danger of an anti-British Alliance by Foreign Muslim Powers and internal discontent, riots and bloodshed is for the Government, for Lord Reading himself, and for various Governors and Governments of Provinces to [illegible] their personal and official influence [illegible] British Cabinet and move it *now, not at this stage*, to conclude an honourable [illegible] with Turkey *without waiting for the results of the Turco-Greek War, on the lines of the Prime Minister on [illegible] Empire on 5th January, [illegible] not to deprive Turkey of their [illegible] and renowned lands [illegible] Minor.*"

[illegible] cannot be characterised as [illegible] or approaching the "impossible demand of *status qua ante bellum*. What it in fact amounts to is that Turkey should not be treated worse than other enemy powers, that she should retain those provinces which were admitted even by the British and Allied statesmen to be predominately Turkish, that the Arab Provinces should be granted full autonomy, and finally that the Holy cities of Meccan and Medina may remain under the suzeranty, *however, nominal*, of the Khalifa.

Is this too much to ask of the Indian and the British Government? Will they be so blind or stubborn as not to face facts in their true perspective, and resort to *proper remedy at the proper moment*? No, I still retain my optimism, my faith in the statesmanship and farsightedness of Lord reading and his Government, and hope that they will take time by the forelock and press on the Cabinet the necessity of immediate action in the direction referred to above.

N. C. O. IN AHMEDABAD.

COOPERATING MUNICIPAL COUNCILLOR'S DEFEAT.

LEGAL ACTION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10.

The promised opportunity fell on the 7th instant when the Municipal Board considered the refusal of Commissioner, Northern Division to sanction the revised schedule of salary of the Superintendent Municipal Schools. Cooperationist members obedient to the Ma-Baps' behest attended in full, and could have scored an easy victory by their heavy majority but for tactictical blunders. Even Dr. Meldrum who hardly makes his appearance at the Municipal table thought it wise this time to attend the meeting.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's resolution proposing not to send any more schedules regarding educational matters to the Commissioner as he evidently showed tendency not to sanction them was ruled out of order at Mr. Mulchand's instance.

Mr. Vallabhbhai proposed another resolution that papers be referred to the School's Committee.

Mr. Chahewala brought in his proposal that no further expenditure be incurred in contravention of the Municipality Act.

AN AMENDMENT.

There was a heated debate, and many amendments were moved one demanding a special notice was that of Rao Saheb Harilal Desai Deputy-President, Bombay Legislative Council. According to him the Commissioner had no power to disapprove under the Municipal Act, and he sought papers to be referred to Government, who, he thought, would not refuse sanction. Open allegations were made against Cooperator members of their being incited by Mr. Pratt, Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. Ramabhai, President, Mr. Mulchand, Vice-President, Mr. Chahewala, Dr. Nanavaty and others, had met at the Commissioner's bungalow where it was alleged it was decided to file civil suits no denial was forthcoming from the party and one or two members were even proud of the part they had played.

The Cooperation Extremists thought it below their dignity to support Rao Saheb, whose amendment had every chance of success and showed woeful lack of tact by their declining to vote. Their abstaining from poll gave opportunity to Mr. Vallabhbhai's proposal which got through by a bare majority of one.

INJUNCTION AGAINST MUNICIPALITY

People have lost all confidence in the President, and the Vice-President on their coming to know of the part they had played in the matter. They are sorry to see them at the helm of Municipal affairs. Fuel is added to fire by Dr. Nanavaty seeking an injunction from the Court against the Municipality restraining it from incurring any further expenditure in contravention of section 58 Bombay District Municipal Act.

Messrs. Vakil Jehangir Mehta and Doshi are appearing for Dr. Nanavaty. Barrister Maganbhai Patel is also said to work for him.

CHARGES AGAINST 4 BHIWANI RESIDENTS.

WITHDRAWN ON APOLOGY AND UNDERTAKING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

A Punjab Government communiqué states four persons, all residents of Bhiwani, were prosecuted for committing, or conspiring to commit, offences under Sections 124A and 153A of the Indian Penal Code. Before termination of the trial they all expressed contrition for the offences they had committed and their readiness to abstain from agitation in future. The Punjab Government has, therefore, been pleased to withdraw the prosecution on receiving from each a written apology in which they have admitted their guilt and given an undertaking as to their future conduct in the following terms:—"I recognise that my action was foolish and mischievous, and I ask for pardon in order to escape from the punishment which I have deserved. I promise that I will take no part in the agitation against Government in future."

The Governor of the United Provinces has ordered that during the period when water runs short at Agra, and the Water Works and Irrigation Department has to supply it. The Agra Municipal Board shall pay for water at the rate of Rs. 150 per diem. The Board is greatly perturbed and is going to discuss the matter at its next meeting. (A. P.)

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

"IMPOSSIBLE TO FIND OPPORTUNITY."

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Nov. 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Joynson-Hicks, Mr. Chamberlain said that it was impossible to find an opportunity for the discussion of a motion on Indian affairs before the Session ended. Even if there were time, Government was of the opinion that the moment was inopportune.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks declared that many members of Parliament were gravely anxious about the subject, and he pointed out that there had been no debate on Indian affairs this year. He asked for an undertaking that the vote on Mr. Montagu's salary should be discussed as soon as possible next session.

Mr. Chamberlain agreed that there was a good case for this course.

INDIAN FISCAL COMMISSION

A QUESTION IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Nov. 9.
Recd. 0-15 a.m. Nov. 11.

Mr. Robert Waddington, M.P., has notified that he will ask Mr. Montagu, on November 10th, whether copies of the Indian Fiscal Commission's questionnaire are obtainable from the India Office; and whether representative organisations and persons in England will be allowed to present, as evidence admitted by the Commission, written answers to the questions.

U. P. COUNCIL.

OUDH RENT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LOCKNOW, Nov. 8.

An additional day for the discussion of the Oudh Rent Bill was provided to-day but when the Council adjourned half an hour later than usual, there were still 20 amendments on agenda paper for disposal. The report of the counter meeting of the tenants at Beniganj contradicts the statement that 2,000 persons were present at the meeting to protest against the Bill. The counter meeting expressed full satisfaction with the Bill before the Council and have wired to the Viceroy and the Governor of the United Provinces to that effect.

PASSED ON 7TH DAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 9.

On the 7th day of the discussion to-day Oudh Rent Bill was passed at 4 p.m. No division was taken. Mr. Kunzru and two protenant members put up a strong opposition against passing of the bill pointing out that it would not be in the interests of the tenants. Two landholders speakers said that Taluqdars would not have yielded in giving any concessions but for the personal influence of the Governor.

The Finance Member in a lengthy speech defending the attitude of the Government, stated that the Bill satisfied the tenants as it removed two evils as Nazarana and arbitrary ejectment. He added that it was not a perfect measure. He had several hits at the Liberal League's activities.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE.

CONDITION UNCHANGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 9.

The Calcutta Tram Strike situation is unchanged. Cars are running in three out of 14 sections. Another driver was badly assaulted near Kalighat by the strikers. The wounded man was removed to hospital in a precarious condition. Two acid throwing incididents took place. Two battles containing suiphuric acid were hurled at drivers of two running cars. In one case the bottle burst coming in contact with the wire screening the driver. The contents splashed injuring the driver and a constabe. In the second case a Bengali passenger was the victim. Three strikers were arrested two of whom implicated an European employee of the company.

TAXI-DRIVERS' MEETING.

Taxi drivers held a meeting to-day to consider a proposal for a strike. A committee was appointed to report on Sunday; meanwhile volunteers are interfering with free plying of taxis in North Calcutta.

Lieut.-Col. Lees of Army Headquarters paid a visit to Allahabad in connection with the recruitment and raising of Indian Territorial Force. At the informal meeting at Commissioner's house several Indian gentlemen spoke of invidious distinctions made between them and European members of the Auxiliary Force. Col. Lees said he quite sympathised with aspirations of Indian youths and promised to do his best in the matter.

MULSHI PETHA.

DANGERS OF CAPITALISM.

"SATYAGRAH, ONLY REMEDY."

APPEAL TO LEADERS.

An appeal to all the Indian leaders regarding the Mavalas of Mulshi has been issued in the course of which it is stated:—

The Mulshi Petha is situated at the foot of the Sahyadri range, about 25 miles west of Poona, 54 villages with a population of about 10,000 souls go to form the Petha; 40,000 acres on the average come under the plough from year to year. Not a small part of this arable land stands first in fertility in the whole of India. The rain-fall in this tract is generally very regular and plentiful and famines are unknown.

The main industry of the people is agriculture. Rice is the chief produce. The Petha produces rice far in excess of the wants of its inhabitants, and is able to send out the best Ambemohor rice for the use of outsiders. The hills supply them with abundant fuel, which is to be had for the gathering; so is grass which they sell to outsiders and earn lakhs of rupees.

THE MAVALAS.

The Mavalas are a people, simple in their habits, honest in their dealings, their hearts being generally speaking pure and unsophisticated. The civilization of the West, the disease which has gone deep into many of us, has not made victims of the Mavalas so far. Hence the visitor who makes a round of Mulshi feels himself carried back to the scenes of a hundred or two hundred years ago. Not a single liquor shop disfigures the Petha. Even tea, the dearest drink of the town workers, poor coolies and many others finds no place in vast majority of the Mavali homes.

Free from vice the Mavalas are naturally lovers of a peaceful life. Plain of living, their needs are naturally few and they are contented with the mere necessaries of life. Avalas is the only Police Station in the whole Petha; it bears sufficient witness to the peace-loving and contented nature of the people. The life of the thief, the robber, the deceit and the like is foreign to the Mavala blood. The Mulshi Mavalas worship the land of their birth. In this land they have their uncesteral estates, their homes and their sacred temples. Here they enjoy many advantages as their birth-right. All his beloved and sacred property in estate and rights and duties the Mavalas desire to save from the impending ruin and disaster.

THE TATA SCHEME.

The blessings of god and the favours of nature, which have fallen to the share of the Mavalas are now, likely to become their curse and ruin. The Tatas, how could they stand the sight of the Mavalas living their happy life in the lap of mother nature! The annual rainfall of 200/250 inches over hill-tops tempts them and they determine to turn it into gold through electric power, instead of allowing it to sustain innocent human life as it so long has been doing.

The Tatas come forward with a scheme to construct a dam at Mulshi at the confluence of the Nila and the Mula, and use all their waters for the production of electricity, wherewith the Railways and Mills of Bombay and suburbs can be worked. They come forward with a list of its advantages and try to show that theirs would be a scheme of pubic utility. The greatest advantage they can show is the economy of coal. The simple truth is that the Company would get a net profit of one Crore and Thirty-five lakhs of rupees every year, which, they say, they would lay out for other concerns of public utility.

GOVT. SUPPORT UNJUSTIFIABLE.

Government find it convenient to believe in the advantages and public utility of the scheme, and besome ready to sacrifice the interests of 10,000 Mavalas, the most peace-loving agriculturist population. They are even ready to favour the Tatas by acquiring for them the lands necessary for their projects by the application of the Land Asquisition Act. They are further so much enamoured of the scheme that even before the lands are legally acquired they allow the Tatas to commence their operations and perpetrate any crimes on the lawful holders of the land inspite of their protests.

Looking to the misery and ruin of the Mavalas consequent upon the construction of the dam and the advantages put forth by the Tatas to balance them, we fail to jusitfy the decision of the Government in the matter. Any amount of monetary gain by one party cannot justify the ex-propriation of peaceful innocent agriculturists against their will. To the Government the poor Mavalas and the rich Tatas ought to be equal, both being their subjects. Why then this partiality for the rich? Why again this illegality in favour of the rich Tatas?

The present is practically a military truce but a financial war. If England can pay off her war debts, organise her industries and commerce, and lay by more gold and war materials in a much shorter time than Germany, then alone will England have come out victorious. If she cannot achieve this end her present military success counts for nothing in the long run. Both parties are aware of this and have entered upon a peaceful commercial and industrial war in right earnest. England has given up her policy of free trade and taken up Imperial Preference. Germany expicts no quarter from England in trade, but commerce alone cannot make any nation prosperous and wealthy in this age. The industries too must be fully developed and organised, new and extensive markets created and captured before a nation can grow to wealth and power in this industrial age.

The Indian agriculturists have now-a-days, to face starvation, but with lands of their own they hope by the favour of God to live, if not a free, manly and happy life, at least a life of peace and contentment. All the evils of Western Industrialism would be reproduced on Indian soil. India differs from the countries of the West in her political status. The countries of the West are all self-governing and so they are able to take hold of the State-machinery and avert their ruin; the English labourer can one day come in power and legislate in favour of the labourers. But in India where Industrialism goes hand in hand with political dependence, there is no cope for the Indian labour, no way for him to escape the catastrophe. Self-respect, patriotism, the sense of freedom, the ideas of religion would then be all hollow words for them.

SWARAJA AND OUR DUTY.

Lokamanya expired with Swarajya for India on his lips. Without Self-Government there is no salvation for India. Workers in the cause of Swarajya know full well that all the obstacles that come in their way from the Indians themselves are the result of (i) poverty and consequent dependence on Government and capitalists for bread, and (ii) loss of manly virtues due to foreign domination.

Swadeshi and Boycott are our Weapons for the destruction of poverty and the attainment of Self-Government. If British Capitalists opens factories all over India, our Swadeshi would be exploited by opponents in their own interests. They can then honestly and without the least falsehood label their goods and manufactures as Indian, Swadeshi etc. Boycott would then be a weapon far more difficult to wield.

With new factories all over India, providing for the necessaries of the Indians, India would, to all external appearances, be a land of plenty and prosperity. But it would be "plenty and prosperity" not to the brown Indians, the children of the soil, but to the exploiter who invaded India with his capital to escape ruin in his own land.

We know that Western Industrialism and Civilisation are materialistic and ungodly, and when the land of religion and spirituality would groan under their weight what would become of our God, Religion and Spirituality!

OUR DUTY TO-DAY.

Surely, silently and all too suddenly; British Capital is making its appearance in India, under the patronage of the Government of India. English labour is being imported into India. The English unemployed would soon be taking the place of the higher Indian employees in Railways etc.

Prevention is the best cure. Cure is always more difficult, troublesome and painful than peaceful prevention of a disease.

Satyagraha is the only remedy. The Mulshi Satyagraha of the Mavalas is the solution of the difficulty. The calamity of the Mulshi Mavalas is not however a local one. It is not limited to one particular spot in Maharashtra, but belongs to the whole of Maharashtra when we look to the relation between Shri Shivaji, his Mavalas and his Maharashtra. Not only is it limited to Maharashtra, but in view of the present situation it is a menace to India as a whole. It is, therefore, that the Local Satyagraha of Mulshi is being made an Al-Maharashtra Satyagraha by the Sarvatrik Mulshi Satyagraha Mandal, Poona. It would be in the fitness of things if the All-India leaders appreciate the gravity of the situation and transform this All-Maharashtra Satyagraha into an All-India Satyagraha. The disease has no doubt made its appearance now at Mulshi, and signs are not wanting of its appearing everywhere in India. Hence this appeal to the Members of the All-India Congress Committee, and to all great leaders of India to take up the Mulshi cause as their own and to supplement the Mulshi and the All—Maharashtra Satyagraha by an All-India Satyagraha to fight successfully this danger of economic exploitation of Indian resources.

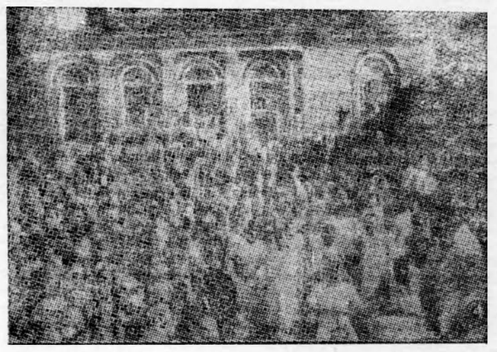
IF YOU SUFFER AFTER EATING.

take two or three tablets of Bisurated Magnesia with a sip of water. This quickly, surely and safely neutralises the harmful acid, stops the food fermentation, and gives your stomach a chance to proceed with its work in a painless, normal manner. Thousands of people know from their own experience that Bisurated Magnesia is the only thing that helps them—that it's the only thing that enables them to eat hearty meals of the good things they like without worrying about after effects. Bisurated Magnesia is obtainable at all chemists, in both powder and tablet form, and if taken as directed will rid sufferers from all trace of digestive pain and enable them to eat hearty meals of the things they like without fear of consequent discomfort. But it must be Bisurated Magnesia: look for the makers' name, BISMAG LIMITED, which appears on every bottle, and then you will have the genuine—the kind that does you good.

LATEST PICTURES FROM KHULNA.

FAMINE AREA.

With acknowledgments to "The Statesman."



REFUGEES ASSEMBLING FOR GIFTS OF CLOTH AND FOOD.

Volunteers Feeding the Poor.

A Girl in Rags.

RELIEF WORK IN KHULNA

DISTRESS AND FAMINE.

A correspondent who recently visited the Khulna district on behalf of the Salvation Army, which is doing much valuable relief work, there sends the following account of his experiences:

Leaving Sealdah by the night train, we reached Khulna early next morning, then by steamer down the river about 50 miles to Katipara, sleeping in the charitable dispensary there.

I visited Kalagathi by small boat. The people of Kaligathi were living in mud, many of the houses had been blown down in a recent squall, and there they sat on the raised da's that was once the floor of their bamboo and mud huts. Passing in among the sleepy-eyed groups of women and children. I failed to find traces of ornaments or cooking pots. They had been sold for food.

In the morning the poor of Katipara were to receive their half seer of rice that was given twice weekly. Many of them were old and infirm.

Then on through the surrounding villages to Rauli and Banka. The cry was everywhere "give us cloth." Women were practically nude. Their cloths were so threadbare that their nakedness was not covered, in some cases patching had been attempted, which, often had made matters worse, as the cloth had given way, leaving a rent.

At some places only women and children were seen. The men had gone to other parts, leaving the women-folk to get on as best they could.

There was without doubt a great deal of distress, especially for cloth, which I was able to point out in my report to my chief, and by the photographs published in "The Statesman" at the time.

In some places, very fair crops of paddy can be seen, while at others, the land is under water with nothing growing but rank weeds.

The embankments being broken down, or entirely washed away, the water has overflowed the land, and, being salt this has rendered it useless for the time. It is on the lower reaches of the river that the distress is greatest.

After some little delay I heard from my leader that several thousands of rupees and 28 bales of cloth had been donated to Khulna. Their wish was that we should work in conjunction with the already existing relief committees there.

It was finally agreed, while our funds lasted, to take over Pretapnaga and Pakemara with their sub-centres, which was generally considered one of the worst parts, and for some time we have been feeding 3,000 people a day there.

The rice is not given indiscriminately. Each person receives 1¾ seers of rice per week. There is also a small supply of shrimps, crabs, and small fish that are left by the receding tide that the boys gather. Some of the men also use the throw net and catch the inshore fish, which, if few among so many, add somewhat to their food.

In my opinion there is a marked improvement in the physical condition of these places. During my recent visit I inspected about 4,000 men, women, and children, and only about five could be called in a poor condition. Of these three proved to be suffering from malaria one baby with chest trouble, and a case of neglect by a half-witted mother.

Up to date 639½ maunds of rice has been distributed at these centres alone at a cost of Rs. 3,451-6.

The real excitement came with the cloth. It started at Howrah Station with the bullock cart man, then with the coolies at Sealdah in the effort to make them believe I had paid them sufficient.

But all this was nothing compared to standing in the midst of 500 determined women.

Receiving "bakshees" was a great attraction but the great need made things more difficult.

At centres like Rauli or Banka where there were plenty of volunteers, and where only the most needy had been called, things were easy, as the distribution was made in a compound but where we only had a field and few helpers things were more difficult.

Up to the present 4,582 pieces have been given by us, or about 45 maunds, leaving some 50 maunds more to be distributed.—"The Statesman."

MULSHI-PETHA SATYAGRAHA

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The period of suspension of the dam work at Mulshi expires by the 7th of Nov. 21. The Tata Power Company, it seems, is determined to carry out the construction of the dam-work at the confluence of the Nila and the Mula. The Mawlos of the Mulshi-Petha have, in their turn, also resolved to continue their Satyagraha in order to safeguard their interests. The Maharashtra Provincial Conference, held at Bassein, sympathised with the Mawlas and has requested all to come to the rescue of the Mawlas. It is our earnest appeal to the whole of Maharashtra and other provinces to help the Mulshi-Mawlas moneta. rily and in all other possible ways.

All contributions and the correspondence to be directed to Dr. V. D. Phatak Secretary Satyagraha Sahayak Mandal, 343, Sadashiv Poona City. C. V. Vaidya, (Kalyan); N. C. Kelkar, (Poona); S. M. Paranjpe, (Poona); V. B. Chaukar, (Nagar); Y. V. Nene (Bombay); K. P. Khadilkar, (Bombay); Dr. R. H. Bhadkamkar, (Bombay); Dr. M. R. Cholkar, (Nagpur); N. K. Vaidya, (Nagpur); S. V. Kanjalgi, (Bijapur); D. R. Majli, (Bengaum); J. R. Samart, (Sholapur); G. K. Tilak, (Barsi); V. G. Ketkar, (Nasik); Dr. M. B. Vedkar, (Bombay); V. V. Dastane, (Bhusaval); N. R. Bamangoonkar, (Amrooti); V. B. Joshi, (Dharwar); V. N. Joshi, (Hubli); D. R. Gupta, (Bassein); G. R. Binwale, (Sangli); P. K. Shiralkar, (Karad); Dr. D. R. Hulyalkar, (Jamkhandi); S. K. Altekar, (Karad); D. G. Damle, (Karjat); V. G. Kelkar, (Nasik); D. P. Chinchalkar, (Amalner); Dr. Parasnis, (Khamgaon); Dr. D. V. Athale, (Satara); R. G. Khadkikar, (Sholapur); Dr. S. G. Patvardhan, (Amraoti); K. G. Khare, (Bombay); G. H. Marulkar, (Karad); B. V. Shikhare, (Miraj); V. G. Apte, (Ratnagiri); R. V. Lalit, (Barsi); K. V. Sahasrabrodhe, (Akola); V. M. Behere, (Nanderbar); D. H. Limoye, (Ratnagiri); K. B. Dhaopale, (Akluji); M. R. Gosavi, (Alibag); Parashramport Joog, (Tasgaon), K. L. Ogole, (Dhulia); V. G. Lemaye, (Alibag); N. N. Ashtaputre, (Satara); P. V. Mahajan, (Kalyan); Kamarshastri Datar, (Yeola); Dr. Varhadpande, (Amrooti); S. M. Dashpande, (Vile-Parle); K. S. Phirode, (Nagor); R. G. Somar, (Satara); G. B. Chitale. (Ratnagiri); B. R. Nanal, (Ratnagiri); S. G. Paregoonkar, (Sargamner).

LAHORE GRADUATES.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S CONVOCATION SPEECH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Although admission was by tickets the Bradlough Hall was packed to-day to its utmost capacity when Mr. Gandhi presided over the convocation of the National College, Lahore and conferred degrees on graduates.

Mr. Gandhi made a long speech in Hindi and congratulated the new graduates of the National Board of Education on their courage, sacrifice, and true patriotism, and asked them to cultivate a spirit of fearlessness, promote Ahimsa (non-violence), unity amongst different communities, Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis, and Christians and the use of khadder and Swadeshi.

Turning to the present movement Mr. Gandhi asked all to make their best efforts to attain Swaraj by the end of December by following the complete programme of non-violent non-cooperation. If the Swaraj was not attained by the end of the year, said Mr. Gandhi, the anguish would be so great that it is quite possible that he might die. But he would never commit suicide as, in his opinion, that was the work of a weak and impotent man. He asked the people of the Punjab to come forward and free their country of foreign domination by sacrifice and fearlessness but strictly following non-violent means.

FRANCE IN ASIA MINOR.

AGREEMENT WITH ANGORA.

M. BRIAND'S DECLARATION.

Statements made by M. Briand and the War Minister, M. Barthou, before the Finance Commission of the Chamber yesterday in support of the demand for additional credits for the maintenance of French troops in Morocco and Cilicia threw an interesting light upon French policy in those regions. Says the Paris correspondent of the "Morning Post" under date Oct. 19:—The Commission called the two ministers before it in order to ask them if it was not possible to reduce the Estimates in this connection in order to help to abolish the heavy deficit of 2,500 million francs disclosed by M. Doumer's Budget proposals for 1922. Far from being ready to reduce the Estimates for additional credits of 137 millions for Morocco and 177 millions for the Levant (30 millions of the latter sum being Supplementary credits for services connected with the High Commissioner's Department in Syria), M. Briand insisted that it was necessary for France's own good name that the policy hitherto pursued in Morocco and Syria should be continued to the end, particularly in the Levant, where there were indications that it was about to come to fruition. The negotiations now in progress with the Angora Government, he said, promised to resolve themselves in the near future into agreements that would bring about prompt pacification and lead to subsequent reductions of effectives and expenditure. He urged that Marshall Lyautey should be given the credits which the Cabinet believed necessary to enable him to carry out his programme in Morocco and that General Gouraud in Syria should also be enabled to maintain there the 55,000 men which he believed to be the necessary minimum.

RELATIONS WITH KEMAL.

M. Doumer, the Finance Minister, informed the Commission that the average annual cost of maintaining a French soldier in France was three thousand francs, in Morocco five thousand, and in Syria nine thousand, the difference being due to the rate of exchange and to cost of transport. The Commission eventually decided to consider the possibility of making some reductions in the Estimates for Morocco without detriment to Marshal Lyautey's programme, and to adjourn consideration of the Estimates for Syria until in possession of detailed figures.

PRESS COMMENTS.

Commenting on the political aspect of the question, the *Temps* remarks.

The military situation of France in Syria is bound up with the development of diplomatic negotiations of the first importance tending to the conclusion of a military and political agreement with the Angora Government. When this agreement has been brought about and the security of our mandate frontier has been ensured by the complete cessation of hostilities in Cilicia, our military effort in the Levant may be allowed to slacken without inconvenience. Meanwhile it would be imprudente in the last degree not to maintain our effectives there, as it would not only seriously compromise our situation in Syria, but also diminish the efficacy of the first-class instrument of general policy constituted by our army in the Levant at the critical moment in the struggle that is going on there. The presence of France in Asia Minor is as necessary to our national future as her domination in Northern Africa. . . . Morocco and Syria, to speak truly, are two different aspects of the same question, which is that our situation as a great Mohammenan Power is indissolubly bound up with our predominance in the Mediterranean. With another few years of perseverance we shall have achieved our ends from both points of view. This is not a moment to realise economie sthat must inevitably cost us dear.

ANOTHER POINT OF VIEW.

M. Auguste Gauvain, in the "Journal des Debats", takes quite a different view of the matter.

According to the semi-official journals (he says), Gouraud asks for the maintenance of at least 55,000 men in Syria until the Pan-Arabic question is settled, which may not be until next century. The Arab question has been in a state of evolution for some centuries, and neither we nor our grandchildren will see the end of it. The fundamental error of our present Syrian policy is that we have made France enter into the administration of Arab affairs in Asia, whereas we ought to have confined ourselves to strengthening our traditional influence. In Syria and Cilicia the races are so intermingled that no European Power can govern there without discontenting a substantial proportion of the inhabitants. Moreover, feudal conditions still reign there, and the great families enjoying hereditary power must be taken into account. By interfering in the complicated affairs of these peoples we shall find ourselves in a wasps' nest. . . . Our Kemalist policy is turning against us a great part of the Mohammedans of Cilicia and discrediting us with the rest. If we continue to confound Islamism with Turkism and Turkism with Kemalism we shall finish by having the whole of the East against us.

DELHI CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MUTTRA, Nov. 9.

The Delhi Provincial conference met this afternoon under the presidency of Pandit Motilal Nehru who said he intended no more to make any speech and would impose upon himself section 144 Cr. P. C. because it was time for action.

TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

BY MAHATMA GANDHI.

(FROM "YOUNG INDIA.")

HUNGER STRIKE.

I cannot sufficiently warn non-co-operation prisoners against the danger of hastily embarking upon hunger strikes in their prisons. It cannot be justified as a means for removing irksome gaol restrictions. For a gaol is nothing if it does not impose upon us restrictions which we will not submit to in ordinary life. A hunger strike would be justified when inhumanity is practised, or food issued which offends one's religious sense or which is unfit for human consumption. It should be rejected when it is offered in an insulting manner. In other words it should be rejected when acceptance would prove us to be slaves of hunger.

AT LAST.

Mr. Sengupta the leader of Chittagong and the soul of the A. B. Railway strike movement has at last got his imprisonment with eighteen others. It is not a long spell. He and his companions have got only three months' rigorous imprisonment. Mrs. Sengupta writing about her husband says he was quite happy over the prospect of being sentenced. I was told whilst in Chittagong that its citizens had nearly attained Swaraj. 'Nearly' is an elusive word. It may be next to completion or it may be farthest away from it, and yet 'nearly' may be used for either state. But if the people of Chittagong want to attain Swaraj completely, they must spin and weave all their cloth in their own homes and offer no temptation to leaders in foreign cloth. Its courts must be deserted and the Government schools must be empty. In that case the citizens may not even need Civil Disobedience. But they may not have that measure of strength or unanimity. Still if the majority desire Swaraj, it cannot be stopped by the minority. The majority however in order to establish its authority must go through the fire of suffering by means of Civil Disobedience.

WHY SUFFER?

Let there be no mistake about the meaning of these imprisonments. They are not courted with the object of embarrassing the Government, though as a matter of fact they do. They are courted for the sake of discipline and suffering. They are courted because we consider it to be wrong to be free under a Government we hold to be wholly bad. No stone should be left unturned by us to make the Government realise that we are in no way amenable to its control. And no Government has yet tolerated such open defiance however respectful it may be. It might safely therefore be said that if we are yet outside the prison walls, the cause lies as much with us as with the Government. We are moving cautiously in our corporate capacity. We are still voluntarily obeying many of its laws. There was, for instance, nothing to prevent me from disregarding the Madras Government's order and courting arrest, but I avoided it. There is nothing to prevent me save my prudence or weakness from going without permission into the barracks and being arrested for trespass. I certainly believe the barracks to be the nation's property and not that of a Government which I no longer recognise as representative of the people. Thus there is an apparent inconsistency between the statement on the one hand that it is painful to remain outside the prison walls under a bad Government and this deliberate avoidance on the other hand of arrest upon grounds which are not strictly moral but largely expedient. We thus avoid imprisonment, because first we think that the nation is not ready for complete civil revolt, secondly we think that the atmosphere of voluntary obedience and non-violence has not been firmly established, and thirdly we have not done any constructive corporate work to inspire self-confidence. We therefore refrain from offering Civil Disobedience amounting to peaceful rebellion, but court imprisonment merely in the ordinary pursuit of our programme and in defence of complete freedom of opinion and action short of revolt.

Thus it is clear that our remaining outside the gaols of a bad government has to be justified upon very exceptional grounds, and that our Swaraj is attained when we are in gaol or when we have bent the Government to our will. Whether therefore the Government feel embarrassed or happy over our incarceration, the only safe and honourable place for us is the prison. And if this position be accepted, it follows that when imprisonment comes to us in the ordinary discharge of our duty, we must feel happy because we feel stronger, because we pay the price of due performance of duty. And if exhibition of real strength is the best propaganda, we must believe that every imprisonment strengthens the people and thus brings Swaraj nearer.

SOMETHING STRIKING.

But friends whisper into my ears, we must do something striking when the Prince comes. Certainly not for the sake of impressing him, certainly not for the sake of demonstration. But I would use the occasion of his imposed visit for stimulatng us into greater activity. That would constitute the most glorious impression upon the Price and the world, because we would have made an impression upon ourselves. The shortest way to Swaraj lies through self-impression, self-expression and self-reliance, both corporate and individual. I would certainty love the idea of filling the gaols before the Prince arrives, but I see no way to it except after very vigorous Swadeshi. There is great progress undoubtedly in that direction, but there is not revolutionary of lightning speed. Arithmetical progression will not answer, geometrical progression is absolutely necessary. It is not enough for us to be washed by the Swadeshi spirit, we must be flooded with it. Then thousands of us involuntarily, as if by a common impulse, will march forward to civil disobedience. To-day we are obliged very rightly to measure every step for want of confidence. Indeed I do not even feel sure that thousands of us are ready to suffer imprisonment, or that we have so far understood the message of non-violence as never to be ruffled or goaded into violence.

WEEDING OUT.

The Government of Madras is fast weeding out all tall poppies. Mr. Yakub Hasan and Dr. Varadarajalu are the latest victims. Mr. Yakub Hasan is known to every body as an indefatigable Khilafat worker and nationalist. He has already suffered imprisonment for Civil Disobedience he could not avoid if he was to prevent violence on the part of a Calicut mob. In a weak moment he allowed himself to be released before his time. He tendered a handsome apology for a weakness which anybody in Mr. Yakub Hasan's position might have been guilty of. The Government of Madras has given him an opportunity of showing the stuff of which he is made. Dr. Varadarajalu is not so well-known outside the Madras Presidency, but he is locally known for his ability and industry, and respected for his self-effacing love of the country. He has been organising a band of earnest workers and has been doing most effective Swadeshi work. He has been now arrested for some speech or other of his like Mr. Yakub Hasan for his Tanjore speech. The fear of an outbreak of violence has now almost gone. People have realised, that their progress lies in remaining perfectly non-violent. Every such arrest leads to greater diminution of Government prestige and exposes it to contempt or ridicule. The ridicule and the contempt poured upon it by non-co-operators are not half as damaging as the ridicule and contempt invited by the Government itself by means of the arrests.

A REST CURE.

And prisons have lost their terror for the people. Hardly a non-co-operator save in one or two cases has betrayed the slightest hesitation to go to gaol. On the contrary the majority have regarded it as a rest cure. Given an atmosphere of non-violence,—a prime necessity, disappearance of fear of gaol and greater activity by reason of imprisonments, and we have an ideal state for the establishment of Swaraj.

PROOF OF HEALTH.

That imprisonments instead of producing demoralisation act as an incentive to healthier national growth is evidenced by two letters received from accurate observers. A friend writes from Barisal: "East Bengal is indebted to Pir Badshah Mian's arrest for the Hindu-Muslim unity which is now quite firm and the boycott of foreign cloth which is now complete among the masses." Equally emphatic is the testimony from Andhradesha. The Andhra letter says, "The real Swadeshi spirit has not yet seized the hearts of the people though there is ample evidence of growing conviction in favour of the movement. In many places the required *Khadi* is not available. The weavers are not yet quite willing to weave the Swadeshi yarn, or for those that are willng there is not adequate supply of yarn. . . One thing that seems to accelerate the progress is the policy of repression adopted by the Government. Many a Sleepy Hollow has been roused to activity by the arrest and imprisonment of some one, or other of the Congress workers, and if these arrests and imprisonments are made on a large scale, there will undoubtedly be speedier progress in all directions. As we go on, we find apprehension of voilence growing less and less." Every one who writes to me from Karachi stifles to the growing strength of the people side by side with their growing discipline and self-restraint and a growing adoption of Swadeshi. And all this, because the distinguished prisoners are being tried in Karachi. This trial is an object-lesson to the Government and the people in non-violence coupled with courage bordering on defiance. "We have no respect for your courts' was for the first time heard at Karachi in a British Indian court of law. What is more, the judge is powerless to deal with this open contempt of Court. Why? Because the big bulky brusque Shaukat Ali who uttered the sentiment had no feeling against Kennedy the man. He showed real fellow-feeling for the man in the judge by letting him know that he loathed the system which he was blindly encouraging.

THE LOGICAL RESULT.

The logical result of all this reasoning is that we must quickly organise ourselves for courting arrests wholesale, and that not rudely, roughly or blusteringly, certainly never violently, but peacefully, quietly, courteously, humbly, prayerfully and courageously. By the end of December every worker must find himself in gaol unless he is specially required in the interest of the struggle not to make the attempt. Let it be remembered, that in Civil Disobedience we precipitate arrests and therefore may keep few outside the attempt.

REQUISITE CONDITIONS.

Those only can take up civil disobedience, who believe in willing obedience even to irksome laws imposed by the State so long as they do not hurt their conscience or religion, and are prepared equally willingly to suffer the penalty of civil disobedience. Disobedience to be civil has to be absolutely non-violent, the underlying principle being the winning over of the opponent by suffering i.e. love.

For the purpose of the Khilafat, the Punjab or Swaraj, civil resisters must implicitly believe in the necessity of Hindu Muslim unity based not upon expediency but upon real affection. Civil resisters must believe in Swadeshi and therefore use only handspun. Humanly speaking, if not even one out of the two hundred and fifty districts of India is thus ready, I consider the attainment of Swaraj during this year nearly impossible. If one district can be found where ninety per cent. of the population have completely boycotted foreign cloth and are manufacturing all the cloth required by them by hand spinning and hand weaving, if the whole of the population of that district, whether Hindu, Musalman, Parsi, Shikh, Christian or Jewish, is living in perfect amity, if the whole of its Hindu population is purged of the sin of untouchability and if at least one in every ten of its inhabitants is capable of suffering imprisonment or even mounting the gallows, and if while that district is civilly, peacefully and honourably resisting the Government, the rest of India remains non-violent and united and prosecutes the programme of Swadeshi, I hold it to be perfectly possible to establish Swaraj during this year I shall hope, that there are several such districts ready. In any case the method now to adopt is for workers to concentrate on and develop their own districts without reference to the rest. They must not invite imprisonment till they are ready nor must they avoid it if it comes to them unsought. They should make no speeches but simply finish the Swadeshi programme in a businesslike manner. Where workers find no response from their districts, they must not get disheartened but should simply become expert carders, spinners and weavers. Their outturn will be their best and whole work whilst their neighbours are thinking what to do.

DIVIDE AND RULE.

A correspondent draws a moral from the arrest of Mr. Yakub Hasan in Madras, and imprisonments of Mr. Ansari in Delhi, of Pir Mujadid in Sind and Pir Badshah Mian in Bengal, that the Government are trying to divide us, that they are bribing the Hindus into submission by leaving them mostly alone, and that by the time the Congress meets no Musalman non-co-operator of note will be left free to attend and guide the Congress regarding its policy on questions affecting the Musalmans. I hope that the correspondent's prognostication is not true and that the Government will not commit any such fatal mistake. I think the Government has realised that it cannot divide Hindu and Musalman non-co-operators. If it has arrested Pir Badshah Mian, it has arrested. Dr. Banerji, Nripen Babu and Babu Sengupta. If it has arrested Mr. Yakub Hasan, it has also arrested Dr. Varadarajalu. But if the Government does imprison all the noted Musalmans, it will still further solidify the two communities and give the Hindus a unique opportunity of fighting the battle of the Khilafat single-handed. And if the Hindus have any grit in them, they will be able to force the Government by peaceful and honourable means to imprison them also.

A WELCOME DONATION.

The reader must have seen Chhotani Mian's letter to me donating one lakh of *charkhas*. Chhotani Mian deserves the warmest congratulations for his generous help. I have ventured to show to him how he can utilise the sum he might have set apart for the purpose. It is not a simple matter to distribute one lakh of *charkhas* in a useful way. They can only be given to deserving persons. Arrangements must therefore be made to supply silvers and collect yarn.

TWO STUDENTS.

Messrs. Mahomed Husain and Shafique Rahman Kidwai are students of the National Muslim University. They were posted in the Andhra District by Maulana Mahomed Ali. They were there doing great work in a most unassuming manner. They have already gone to gaol whilst their chief is still on his trial. The circumstances in which they went to gaol are graphically described in their letter written on their way to prison, which I give below in full:

After seeing you off at Guntakal we went to Adoni where we received a wire from Mr. Harisarvottam Rao calling us to Cuddapah because three Congress workers had been arrested there. We went there on the eleventh October and were working with some of our Guntur friends. We held several meetings and formed Congress and Khilafat committees. On the 21st October in a monster meeting of over six thousand people we distributed the *Fatva* and the audience reiterated the Karachi resolution standing. We also procured 1400 signatures on the spot and collected two thousand and five hundred rupees for Angora. On the evening of the 24th all the workers were served with an order under Section 144 gagging us for two months. Yesterday early in the morning we were served with summons to appear before the court and furnish securities for good behaviour. Accordingly we went to the court and had an informal talk with the Superintendent of Police (a European) for two hours, with the permission of the Collector. The case then began and we were charged under section 108 for seditious speeches and under Section 124 A for seducing the soldiery by distributing the *Fatva* and explaining it. After two prosecuting witnesses were examined, we gave our statement and the court adjourned till four in the afternoon. Every one was amazed to see that we were allowed to go to our place in the city without any sort of police custody. We returned to the court at four and the Magistrate asked us to furnish securities which we refused to do. The Magistrate then sentenced us to 6 months' simple imprisonment and said "Gentlemen,' it is a painful duty to sentence men of your stamp." He then shook hands with us. The Superintendent then embraced us and said: "I wish to work hand in hand with you for the good of the country." Even then they did not take us in custody. We went to the mosque, said our prayers and walked to the station with the people of the town and there we found a sub-inspector and two constables waiting to take us to Central Jail Vellore. This sort of behaviour was never expected from the police as they behaved with Mr. Ramamurti and others very roughly. We are glad that we have followed in the footsteps of our loving and respected Principal Maulana Mahomed Ali and congratulate ourselves that we are the first to be imprisoned for the so-called seducing the military by distributing the *Fatva* and reiterating the Karachi resolution. We have done our duty and request you to bless us with your prayers. We are cheerful at heart and pray to God to endow us with courage and strength to undergo all rigorous and hardships."

I do not know whom to congratulate most, the brave young men, the Magistrate and the police, or the Principal who has moulded the character of these young men. As for the Government which sends such innocent men to prison, I can only say it is digging its own grave in a way no non-co-operator can.

TEN PRECIOUS REASONS.

The Behar Government Publicity Bureau has issued leaflets in Hindustani giving ten reasons why foreign cloth should not be boycotted. The reader should know how the reforms are working and the public is being misled at its own expense. Here are the reasons:—

1 Cloth manufactured in India is not sufficient for our needs.

2. People being used to wearing fine cloth for a long time find it heavy to wear garments made from Indian yarn.

3 Even Indian Mills use foreign yarn for the fine cloth they weave.

4. If we give up foreign cloth we shall be in the same plight we were in 1905, when owing to Swadeshi agitation Indian mills ran up prices and drained our wealth Thus millowners will fatten themselves on our ruin.

5. So long as foreign cloth is imported, there is competition between Indian cloth and foreign cloth, and thus the millowners cannot raise prices very high.

6. There are not enough mills and handlooms in India for the cloth required.

7. Hand-spinning is not profitable because it yields no more than two annas per day

8. Handlooms produce very little; therefore much cannot be produced from them.

9. By such boycott there will be great unrest and commotion and India's progress will be greatly arrested.

10. By the rise in the price of cloth the poor will suffer much and discontent will spread all over.

I hope that Lord Sinha knows nothing of these precious reasons, but he cannot escape responsibility. I admit that it is not humanly possible for any man to *control* the details of all the departments of a big province. But that is just the reason why no self-respecting person should serve this Government. The system is designed to drain India dry and perpetuate the foreign yoke in the interest of the foreign capitalist, chiefly the Lancashire manufacturer. But for this selfishness running through every department, the circular I have translated will be an impossibility. The most natural thing that a national Government will do will be to multiply handlooms and spinning wheels, and flood the market with plenty of handspun. A national Government will prevent the millowners from unduly raising prices, a national Government would take advantage of the glorious upheaval to stabilize a great cottage industry. It did not strike the author of the precious reasons, that the millions do not even now wear fine cloth, that spinning is intended for leisure hours, that millions will not need to pay anything for spinning, that they will do need to pay anything for spining, that they will do it themselves and that therefore handspun will always be comparatively cheap for them as home-cooked food is cheaper than hotel-cooked. The moral of the Government leaflet for us should be to redouble our efforts in behalf of Swadeshi and lose no time in ending a system which is like a canker eating into the very vitals of the nation.

THE KUKIS.

A friend has sent me a Government communique on my reference to the Kukis during my Assam tour. I am sorry, I did not see the note for many days after its publication. But even as it is, I am unable to withdraw anything I have written. My informants told me, that true facts were hushed up. Who would have known anything of the diobolical acts of the Punjab Government during the Martial law days but for the Congress inquiry? What did the public know of the cruelties practised by the military during the revolt of 1857 till Kaye and Malleson lifted the veil? Who knows the true facts of many an expedition undertaken to punish our neighbours from time to time? I am in a position to say, that even now the public do not know much, if anything at all, of the fiendish cruelties practised in the Punjab during the dark recruiting days I have evidence in my possession which was submitted to the Punjab Government but which I have withheld from the public because I was not able for want of time to follow up the details that came to light. I have seen enough of denials that cannot possibly be denied in an authentic manner. I have therefore deliberately preferred the evidence of the most respectable men of Assam to the authoritative but interested statement on behalf of the Government I am reluctantly obliged to adhere to the note on the Kukis contradicted by the local Government.

A "Statesman" correspondent paints the Kukis in the blackest colours I do not know the tribesmen. I hold no brief for them. They may be worse than they are painted. But if I was an officer in command of a punitive expedition, I would not be guilty of the atrocities that were attributed to the expedition by my informants.

FOR EMPLOYEES.

A correspondent inquiries, "would you advice the servants of railway companies, European firms and others who do not want their servants to subscribe to national funds or wear *Khadi*, to resign in obedience to the Congress call." I should have thought that such a question could not require solution, at this almost the last stage in the struggle. The surprise to me is, that any person can still remain in an office where he cannot follow his religion or maintain self-respect. That hundreds of clerks find it impossible to leave their offices although they are prevented from wearing the life-giving *Khadi* or subscribing openly to a national fund, shows the depth to which we have sunk. It did not require the stern lesson of non-co-operation to learn the elements of self-respect. And yet that is just what non-co-operation has been doing all these months. I commend to every employee the example of the brave Vizagapatam medical students who would not leave their *Khadi* dress for the sake of being able to remain in their school.

CHIRALA PERALA.

The brave people of these little places are still continuing their fight. Their leader Mr. Gopal Krishnayya is in gaol. But they have not lost heart. They are still in their huts. A letter before me says, "The people have remained firm. The fact that some of the most prominent leaders in the village have been but recently prosecuted for omission to pay the municipal taxes and have cheerfully gone to jail, has made them firmer in their resolve not to go back to the village. At the present moment both the villages are strong in their determination to stick to the position they have taken up in spite of all the losses, hardships and privations which the evacuation has brought upon them. There are some poor people whose huts have fallen down and some more requiring new huts.' It is such stuff from which Swaraj can be evolved. There should be no demoralisation when the leaders are gone and there should be no surrender in the face of fire.

MAHATMAJI AT LAHORE.

BUSY WITH NATIONAL WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Nov. 9.

Mr. Gandhi arrived here to-day, and is staying as the guest of Lala Lajpat Rai. He addressed a ladies' meeting in the afternoon and in the evening will preside at the Convocation of the National College. To-morrow morning he opens the Tilak School of Politics.

A MOCK MAHATMA GANDHI

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 9.

In the interesting case before Mr. Justice Stuart at the High Court to-day, the accused were convicted of dacoity by the Sessions Judge of Gorakhpur and sentenced to various terms on the following facts:—

At a village fair one of the accused Surajnath stated before the stall holders that he was Mahatma Gandhi on which all the villagers began to worship him and fell at his feet. Surajnath walked in all his glory through fair and began to issue orders to shopkeepers to sell goods at low rates. Shopkeepers refused, whereupon, the pretended Mahatma Gandhi ordered a general loot in which about 300 persons took part. The report was sent to the police and Surajnath and other accused were arrested and tried and sentenced. His Lordship dismissed the appeal.

BEHAR SELF-GOVT. CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Nov. 8.

The Behar and Orissa Self-Government Conference to-day recommended Female franchise in the matter of Municipal and District Board elections. A heated discussion took place on the question of finance in connection with the prevention of epidemics. The Hon. Mr. Das, Minister, who was presiding, assured the Conference that he would resign if he failed to get necessary funds from government.

BEAWAR AVOWS TO PRACTISE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BEAWAR, Nov. 7.

Last night, under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee, a mass meeting of Beawar citizens was held when Mr. Mehmud, presided. Mr. Makhmoor spoke for two hours and defined the Delhi resolution. The audience avowed to practise Civil Disobedience. The Ali Brothers and others were congratulated. The Angora Fund is being collected vigorously. Shortly a good amount will be sent to Bombay. Rumour says that Mr. Makhmoor is to be arrested shortly.

RECONSTRUCTION WORK IN MALABAR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 9.

Mr. A. R. Knapp, Commissioner for the martial area in Malabar, returned to Madras to consult the Government and heads of departments in regard to various matters connected with preparations for reconstruction work which will begin at the earliest possible opportunity in parts of the district where the conditions permit it.

During his stay of nearly a fortnight in Malabar Mr. Knapp inspected several relief camps, but his time was largely occupied with assisting Major Bremner in organisation of preliminary arrangements for raising of a battalion of Malabar Territorials. Within 24 hours of Major Bremner's arrival at Calicut and the announcement of the scheme there were 150 applicants for enlistment, drawn from all classes. He will return to Malabar as soon as his work in Madras is over.

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THE PRIZE BOY.

The "Patrika" writes:—Whose salt I eat, his prise I sing—we say in Bengal, Mr. Srinivasa Sasti seems to follow the same principle. He has through the 'Times' advised his countrymen not to dwell on the wrongs inflicted on them, but receive the Prince with open arms. In the fullness of his heart caused probably by that of his stomach Mr. Sastri dwells on 'the beneficent value of Imperial confederation'—and asserts that "India is not far removed from Dominion status." 'Every consideration," adds Mr. Sastri, whether of duty, proprity or politcal wisdom, compels Indians of all classes so to play their part that the confidence (that Indians appreciate British rule) does not prove to be misplaced.'

But Mr. Sastri is not content by merely coaxing his countrymen. He has learnt the paternal ways of the bureaucracy. 'Do you know, child what will happen if you prove obstinate? Do you see the rod there'? So also Mr. Sastri says: Displeasure might be caused by failure to reach the standard of exuberant pride and gratitude evoked elsewhere.' That is if the Indians do not come up to the 'standard' (mark the word) of exuberant pride and gratitude evoked in other parts of the British Empire by the Prince's visit, the rod is there. But the other parts of the Empire have reason to be proud of their freedom and feel gratitude for England for having conferred it. What has Indian to be proud of or grateful for? For the Jallianwalla Bagh and the indiscriminate repression that is being practised. We supposed.

As we said out of the fullness of the stamach the mouth speaketh. A question was put by Mr. K. Reddi in the Indian Legislative Assembly asking the Government to lay on the table a statement showing the total amount of allowance drawn by Mr. Sastri as a member of various committees appointed by the Government, as a representative in the late Imperial Legislative Council and in the Council of State, as a representative of India to the Imperial Cabinet meeting etc. The Government could not give the total amount as Mr. Sastri was still drawing this allowances as there was and there was no knowing whom he would leave from drawing them.

But what little the Government said is interesting. Mrf. Sastri was appointed by Government in four bodies namely, the Franchise Committee. Indian Railway committee, Central Advisory Education Board and Imperial Cabinet As a member of the Franchise Committee he drew 'honoraria' at the rate of Rs. 1,500 a month, in total, about Rs 6,000.

As a member of the Railway Committee he drew while in India Rs. 1,500 a month besides daily allowance of Rs. 10 for days of halt. While in England he drew an 'honorarium' of £100 a month and a subsistence allowance of £100 a month. In total Rs. 3,000 a month. He will continue to receive this sum till his return to India These figures do not include of course free first-class passage, travelling allowence under the rules, etc.

As a member of the Central Advisory Board in which his term of office is three years but which meets only once in three months his daily allowance is Rs. 10 exclusive of travelling allowance "at double first class rates."

For the Imperial Cabinet meeting Mr. Sastri was employed on the folllowing terms :i outat allowance of Rs. 2,000 ii. actual travelling expenses byrail and steamer. iii, an honorarium at the rate of Rs. 2,000 a month from the date (on or about the 5th April 1921) on which he took up his duties at Delhi to the day preceding his embarkation at Bombay, iv, an allowance of £100 a month outside India. This allowances will not be admissible for the period during which he receives the same allowance as a member of the Railway Committee.

But Mr. Sastri has not yet come to the end of his tether. An unending prospect of employment spreads through his vision. He has already been appointed a member of the Lague of Nations and the Washington Conference. He is, it is said, 'carmarked for the Under Secretaryship of India or Governorship of an Indian provice and probably for a Viscounscy. He is already a Privy Councillor. In short he bids fair to rival or even out-rival the first prize boy of Mr. Montagu, Lord Sinha. Nobody can therefore blame him if he sings the praise of British rule and advises his countrymen to be 'Khabardar' in view of the Prince's visit.

His Excellency Lord Sinha arrived in Calcutta on Wednesday.—(A. P.)

A Lucknow message of November 9th says:—At the poultry show in connection with the All-India Egg-laying Competition started under the auspices of the U. P. Poultry Association Model Farm, incubators and foster mothers and other interesting up-to-date methods suitable for India are on view.—(A. P.)

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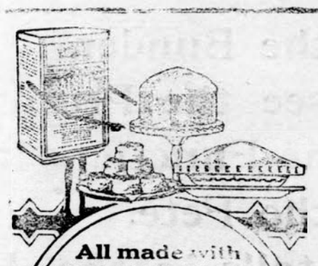

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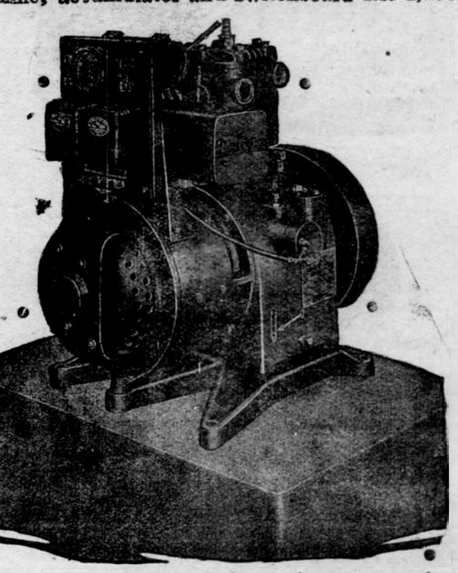

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CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION

AND OUR DUTY

Do not go to the Bunder
Do not go to see the Procession
Do not go to the Functions held in connection with the visit
Do not go to the Fete.
Do not open Stalls in the Fair
Do not go to see the Illuminations
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